Beaver Radical

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VOLUME V. BEAVER, PENN'A, F... JULY 25, 1873. NUMBER 30

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY.—On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations as follows:

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	EXPR.S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S
Pittsburgh	1.45AM	6.00AM	9.10AM	1.30PM
Rochester	2.50	7.38	10.23	2.38
Alliance	5.10	10.40	12.50PM	5.08
Orrville	6.51	1.00PM	2.01	7.06
Mansfield	8.55	3.18	5.09	9.11
Crestline Ar	9.30	4.00	5.40	9.40
Crestline De	9.40	5.55AM	6.00	9.50
Forest	11.05	7.25	7.55	11.15
Lima	12.08PM	9.00	9.15	12.17AM
Fort Wayne	2.20	11.50	11.50	2.35
Plymouth	4.45	2.35PM	2.55AM	5.05
Chicago	7 50	6.30	6.50	8.20PM

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.	EXPR'S.
Chicago	5.15AM	9.20AM	5.30PM	9.20PM
Plymouth	9.15	12.02PM	8.55	12.15AM
Fort Wayne	12.01PM	2.00	11.15	6.00
Lima	2.45	4.07	1.18AM	8.08PM
Forest	4.00	5.08	2.27	9.27
Crestline Ar	5.35	6.30	4.05	11.10
Crestline De	6.00AM	6.50	4.15	11 30AM
Mansfield	6.40	7.19	4.43	11.05PM
Orrville	9.16	9.20	5.37	2.13
Alliance	11.00	10.55	8.05	4.20
Rochester	2,48PM		10.40	6.55
Pittsburgh	4,00	2.20	11.45AM	8.00

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R. On and after June 29, 1873, trains will leave stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows;

GOING SOUTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Cleveland		8.30AM	1.55PM	4.05PM
Hudson		9.41	5.02	5.23
Ravenna		10.13	5.33	5.53
Alliance		11.05	6.12	6.40
Bayard		11.39	6.41	
Wellsville		1.10PM	8.00	
Pittsburgh		3.40	10,30	

GOING NORTH—MAIN LINE.

STATIONS.	EXPR'S.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	
Bayard		10.25	4.30	
Alliance		11.00	4.55	7.25AM
Ravenna		12.08PM	5.53	8.15
Hudson		12.41	6.22	9.05
Cleveland		1.55	7.30	10.25

GOING EAST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM.	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM
Bellair	5.45AM	10.50AM	5.40PM	
Bridgeport	5.55	11.00	5.50	
Steubenville	6.57	12.07PM	6.50	
Wellsville	8.00	1.05	7.53	
Rochester	9.30	2.35	9.25	
Pittsburgh	10.40	3.40	10,30	

GOING WEST—RIVER DIVISION.

STATIONS.	ACCOM	MAIL.	EXPR'S.	ACCOM.
Pittsburgh		6.30AM	1.15PM	4.50PM
Rochester		7.40	2.20	6.05
Wellsville		8.40	3.10	7.15
Steubenville		9.50	4.20	8.39
Bridgeport		11.00	5.25	9.45
Bellair		11.10	5.40	10.00

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH

Leaves	Arrives
N. Phila. 6 40 am & 1.00 pm	Bayard, 9.45 am & 4 00pm
Bayard, 12.10 & 5,00 p. m.	N. Phila. 3.00 a7.30 p m

F. R. MYERS,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. —After December 22d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot:		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive Union Depot.	
Pacific Exp's,	2:50 a m	Mail Train,	1:05 a m
Mail Train,	7:45 a m	Fast Line,	1:35 a m
Chicago Ex	12 20 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8.00 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:10 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:40 a m
Philadelp'a Ex.	5:20 p m	Southern Ex.	12:40 p m
Fast Line,	8:50 p m	Pacific Expr's,	1:10 p m
		Way Passenger,	9:50 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No 1,	6:40 a m	Walls No 1	6:30 a m
Wilkinsb'g Ac No 1	7:05 a m	Brinton Ac. No1,	7:30 a m
Walls No 2,	10:20 a m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 1	8:20 a m
Wall's No 3,	11:45 a m	Walls No 2,	9:10 a m
Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	2:40 p m	Johnstown Ac.	10:10 a m
Walls No 4,	3:20 p m	Walls No 3,	1:45 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Walls No 4	3:20 p m
Brinton Accommodat'n No 1,	4 50 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac No 2	4.45 p m
Brinton Ac. No2	5:40 p m	Walls Ac. No. 5	5:55 p m
Walls No 5,	6:15 p m	Brinton No 2,	6:50 p m
Brinton Ac No3	9:20 p m	Brinton Ac. No3	7:25 p m
Walls Ac. No. 6	11:05 p m	Brinton Ac No4	11:10 p m

Chicago Express, Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Ac. No. 3 leave daily.

Pacific Express daily, except Monday.

All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaves Pittsburgh at 2:50 a m arriving at Harrisburg at 11:40 a m; Philadelphia 3:30 p m; Baltimore 3:00 p m; Washington 5:40 p m. New York 6:34 p m.

Chicago Express leaves Pittsburgh at 12.20 p m; arrives Harrisburg 10.20 p m; Philadelphia 2.30 a m; New York 6.10 a m.

Cincinnati Express leaves Pittsburgh at 1:10 p m arrives at Harrisburg 10:45 p m; Philadelphia 2:50 a m; Baltimore 2:15 a m; Washington 5:00 a m, New York 6:10 a m.

Philadelphia Express leaves Pittsburgh at 5:20 p m; arrives at Harrisburg 2:55 a m; Philadelphia 6:55 a m; New York 10:14 a m.

Fast Line leaves Pittsburgh at 8:50 pm: arrives at Harrisburg 5:15 a m; Philadelphia 9:50 a m; Baltimore 9:00 a m; Washington 11:30 a m; New York 12:24 p m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a m, reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30p m, and arrive at Wall's Station at 1:50 p m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:30 p m arrive Brinton's 10:30 p m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a city ticket office at No 58 Fifth avenue corner of Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal stations can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by Excelsior Baggage Express Co on orders left at the office.

For further information apply to

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Pass. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD

On and after Monday, July 15th, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, except Sunday, will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Western and Central New York.

	Leave.	Arrive
Day Express	7.10 a m	8.35 p m
Night Express	10.40 p m	6.15 a m
Mail Train	10.50 a m	4.45 a m
1st Hulton Ac	6.40 a m	6.30 a m
1st Soda Works Ac	9.30 a m	8.05 a m
Parnassus Ac	11.40 a m	2 10 a m
Brady's Bend Ac	3.25 p m	10.30 a m
2d Hulton Ac	5.00 p m	8.55 a m
2d Soda Works Ac	6.00 p m	5.45 p m
3d Hulton Ac	8.50 p m	7.20 p m

A special Sunday train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7.10 a m, arriving at Parker at 11.25 a m. Returning leaves Parker at 4.40 p m, and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8 35 p m.

Church train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9.50 a m, and leaves at 12.50 p m.

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

New Advertisements.

PROPOSALS

Proposals will be received by the School Board of Ohio township, at the Fairview School House, up to July 26th, 1873, for the erection of TWO BRICK SCHOOL HOUSES in said township. Plans and specifications can be seen at the residence of John Duncan, in Ohio township.
jy18-3t*

NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penna. ex. rel. Lucinda Campbell Gray, a lunatic. vs. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver County, at No. 164, September Term, 1867.

Interested parties are hereby notified that the final account of Benjamin Todd, committee of Lucinda Campbell Gray, a lunatic, has been filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, and will be confirmed on the first day of next Term, unless sufficient cause to the contrary be shown in the mean time.
jy18-3t* JOHN CAUGHEY, Proth'y.

AUDITORS' NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the final account of Samuel Mitchell, executor of the last will and testament of Sarepta W. Dustan, dec'd.

And now to wit: June 12th, 1873, the Court on motion appoint Oscar A. Small, Esq., Auditor to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant. From the Record. Attest:
JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

The Auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa., on Wednesday, the 6th day of August, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.
jy18-3t OSCAR A. SMALL, Auditor.

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jy18 2m. Principal, New Brighton, Pa.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, by the Board of County Commissioners, until Saturday, August 9, 1873, for the iron structure of a bridge over Dutchman's Run, in Pulaski township, of 33 feet extreme length and 13 feet road way. Proposals must be accompanied with a statement giving the total weight of the cast and wrought iron, the general working strength, and the ultimate or breaking strength per linear foot; as well as the greatest local load the bridge will sustain. The Commissioners will reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Bids will be opened at 10 A. M. of said day.

By order of County Commissioners.
JOHN McGOWN, Clerk.
jy18-3t.

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N. B.—Take F-Street Cars at B. & O. Depot and get out at 9th street. Take 9th street Cars at B. & P. Depot and get out at F street.

J. E. LYON, Prop.

☞ CUT THIS OUT. ☜

The Beaver Radical.

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SIX MONTHS, " " " 1.00
THREE " " " 50
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All communications and business letters should be addressed to SMITH CURTIS, Beaver, Pa.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Significant Political Signs—The Republican Party Welcomes Live Issues—Cheap Transportation—Democratic Course—Postal Laws and Changes Demanded.

Correspondence of the Radical.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1873.

Though it is too early to make any predictions relative to the coming political campaign, yet we are able by careful observation to detect certain significant "signs."

Four Republican State conventions have been held. From the action of these we may safely judge of the position to be occupied by the party throughout the country. The nominations made have been excellent and the resolutions adopted show a disposition to retain for the party its reputation as the party of progress. There has been no disposition to shirk the issues which the times are forcing upon us; on the contrary, we can readily perceive that these issues are taken up with a spirit of alacrity. Our Republican people seem disposed to welcome live issues, to discard those that are dead and disposed of. The great question of the day is that of cheap transportation, involving that of the relations of the state to the railroads, and in general the relations of the people to monopolies of all kinds. The Republican party does not evince any disposition to avoid this issue. If this question can be made to enter generally into the campaign it will be quite a relief to hear it discussed in place of some of the old exploded dogmas of the Democracy, which have been paraded before us long after they were dead and offensive to the nostrils.

The positions to be occupied on this transportation, or anti-monopoly, question by the two great parties of the country is an interesting subject for observation. That of the Republican party has been sufficiently indicated already, and we find that in the issue between the farmers and the railroads it plants itself squarely on the side of the farmer. It would be folly to deny that its position on this question is wanting in definiteness, but this is unavoidable, depending as it does on the state of public sentiment which is equally indefinite. The subject being new is yet in an undeveloped condition. Even the farmers' organizations have not as yet any definite plan of operation, and it cannot be expected that a larger body could be got into shape in as short a time as a smaller. A company can be got into line of battle in a moment; ten minutes may be required for a regiment; half an hour for a division, and an hour or more for the entire army. If the farmers' own special organizations have not been able to sketch out a plan of operations it cannot be expected that the Republican party will be able to suggest a policy complete and definite in every particular. The position of this party on the railroad monopoly question is by no means an equivocal one. There is no mistaking where it is to be found. The language of the conventions held is every whit as clear as the language of the order of Patrons of Husbandry itself.

We have little or no means of judging what course will be pursued by the Democracy when it comes to treat of this question. It is quite evident, however, that it will make no direct issue here. To espouse the cause of the monopolists would be fatal, and no political organization will dare openly defend them. There are signs, however, which indicate a very strong probability that the opposition will in some manner couple together the anti-monopoly theory and the free-trade theory, and get up a platform of principles accordingly. The issue will, therefore, be the old fight of free-trade and protection. If it were not [illegible] new guise it could elicit no [illegible] the people, and it does [illegible] that the issue can be so [illegible] prevent the disguise from [illegible]ed. The Democracy would [illegible]e to make a square fight on [illegible]. Their only hope, therefore [illegible]nceive the people as to what [illegible] purpose is. This never won [illegible] will win. The people are not [illegible] as some politicians take them [illegible]

[illegible] are several features of our present [illegible]al laws deserving of serious consideration. It seems now quite evident [illegible]ress will receive attention next [illegible] and there is a strong probability [illegible]eral important modifications will, [illegible] or later, be made. In getting rid [illegible] franking privilege too much haste [illegible]manifested, and while there can be [illegible]ubt that a considerable evil has [illegible] almost completely disposed of, it [illegible]e have opened the door to others, [illegible]er we have created others, which, [illegible] of a very different kind, and perhaps of less magnitude, are sufficiently [illegible]ous to awaken an opposition to them [illegible] will finally culminate in their elimination from the system.

Our present postal laws are exceedingly simple, and, it may be said, universally understood. With the exception of a few articles denominated "supplies" nothing can pass through the mails without the payment of postage. This applies to official matter. As to private matter there is absolutely nothing that can be sent without the payment of postage at rates established by law.

One very important question is as to whether the rates thus established are reasonable and just. On ordinary letters not more than a half ounce in weight the postage is but three cents. On newspapers the postage is one cent if transit, and five-thirteenths of a cent for each copy when mailed regularly to one address. This seems a very moderate rate, and it is doubtful if any institution, public or private, can lower these rates and be self-sustaining. But in the [illegible] packages, such as books, [illegible] that already the Post Office Department is underbid by the express companies. The heads of bureaus and others having large supplies of blanks, etc., to send out to their subordinates are already availing themselves of the cheaper rates offered by these common carriers. Though this is an exceedingly short-sighted policy it serves to show that the government is either unable or unwilling to do this class of business for the public at rates as low as those already adopted by private corporations. This consideration involves the great question of the *laissez faire*, or non-interference policy, the discussion of which would require volumes. Volumes upon volumes have already been written upon it, and we seem to be no nearer a solution of the problem than we were years ago. Pure theory may seem to demonstrate that the State is able to transact the business of the people more economically than can be done by the individuals themselves, but all past experience informs us that whenever governments undertake to engage in business enterprises the effect is to increase rather than to diminish expenses. Of course we must except the instances where any class of business has been under the exclusive control of private monopolies.

Another important question is as to the expediency, and we may go so far as to say the justice, of charging the people for the transmission of letters addressed to the officers of the government, on subjects relating to their official duties. One of the most sacred rights guaranteed to us by the constitution is the right of petition, but to persons not present at the capital the payment of postage is a tax on that right, and in so far as it is a tax it is an abrigement of that right, in that the petitioners have to pay something in order to exercise it. To lay a tax upon this privilege seems to be clearly antagonistic to the spirit of our institutions. It matters not how slight the tax may be the principle is the same.

All communications address to the President, Vice President, heads of Departments and of Bureaus and officers of our courts on official business are in the nature of petitions and in consistency with the fundamental principles of our government should be allowed to pass free of charge. This is not a question of expediency. It is a question of right.

Still another important consideration is that of the free exchange of newspapers and the free distribution of the same in the counties where published. This is purely a question of expediency. There is no right violated by requiring postage on such matter, and if the publishers of newspapers can get them delivered at less cost than is charged by the government they are at liberty to do so. This is, in fact, frequently done, as the dailies of one city are transmitted to other cities by express for the reason that it can be so done in less time and at a smaller expense than by mail. But though there are no rights violated in this case it becomes an important question whether it is not good policy on the part of the government to encourage the dissemination of information among the people. It seems to be a generally acknowledged principle that the stability of a republic must depend upon the intelligence of the people, and if this be true it is most unquestionably a duty which our government owes to itself not only to encourage but to assist in the diffusion of general information. Of course, if the state does anything at all in such matters it must be altogether impartial; it must not favor any particular party, sect or denomination; it must not specially encourage the promulgation of any principle, dogma or creed more than another. All it can do is to afford equal facilities to all, so that the people may hear all sides and judge for themselves, for this is that which makes men and women intelligent and capable of self-government.

There are a number of other important questions in connection with our postal system worthy of serious thought and reflection, but space bids us pass them by for the present. To sum up what we have already noticed it would seem that our postal laws are susceptible of several important amendments. First, it appears quite possible to reduce the rates of postage on some kinds of matter, and it would seem advisable to do this in the case of books. Second, all communications addressed to any officer of the executive branch of the government, to any of the officers of the courts, or to any member of the national legislature, on official business should, *as a matter of right*, be forwarded without expense. Third, it would seem to be wise and politic to encourage the dissemination of information by reducing the rates of postage on newspapers to the very lowest limit, and in some cases to require no postage at all; in brief, to permit free exchange and free delivery within the county where papers are published. There is a growing sentiment in favor of modifications such as are above indicated, and the impression is gaining ground that they will in time be made.

SAM.

PITTSBURGH GIRLS AT CAPE MAY.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* thus criticises Pittsburgh girls, and compares their culture and dress with the refinement and taste of the old but young Quakeresses:

It might be surmised that Cape May is a dressy place, because dressing and driving go together usually. But this would be erroneous, for it is a resort where one can do as one pleases in the matter of toilette, the great majority being opposed to extravagance and eccentricity. Whenever I have seen toilettes that were in the least what the French would call *eborifantes*, I have said to myself, "That's from Pittsburgh," and on questioning any one of the polite clerks, I have invariably found myself correct. The fact is, as I suppose, that the people of Pittsburgh have for some time been making money very fast with a pretty sure expectation of continuing the pleasing task. They have not had time to learn the many graceful ways in which wealth can be gracefully exhibited, and being determined to lug their dollars into evidence, have no other resource than dress and diamonds. Probably Cape May would suffer from this but for two things, the extreme good taste of the Baltimore ladies, who are not in the least averse to purple, fine linen and silk attire, and the remnant of Quakerism among the Philadelphians. The lady Quakers do not altogether abjure colors, and lace and ribbons, but everything is softened down with a skill which, were it not the offspring of a religious sentiment, I should have supposed came from a most refined coquetry. If Americans want to see the true beauties of their charming country, let them come to Cape May. I have seen here, in the Stockton Hotel, no less than three old ladies, old in the truest sense, who were positive beauties. Their complexion were perfect, their eyes brilliant, their teeth faultless, their walk undulating, and the youngest of them was over sixty. Nowhere in the world can one see so many adorable old ladies as in America, and nowhere in America so many as in Cape May. I try in vain to remember what one of them, who has specially captivated my affections, wore when I last saw her. It was soft, and it was cameo color, and it was trimmed with something, but what I cannot recollect. But I perfectly remember that the effect was altogether charming, and that as we descended the broad stairway together chatting, we came upon a group of Pittsburgh girls dressed for the evening hop. They were pretty girls, with faces full of affection and good humor, but as the old Quakeress passed by they suddenly became tawdry insipid, and toneless. Such a change I imagine would befall a few Geromes, Merles, Coutines, &c., if a Titian or a Rembrandt were suddenly set in the midst of them. And then the manners of the Quakeresses are so perfect. There is nothing in the old noblesse of Europe equal to it. It is perfect fascination. Their voices are low and sweet, and they never strain after effect, and seem to sympathize so perfectly with the person with whom they are conversing as to place him completely at his ease, and make him show himself at his best. Judge what refining influences these most excellent beings must have upon the mixed multitude of a hotel. The younger Quakeresses are as perfect in dress and manner, but there is a difference. They are more earnest even to a spice of combativeness, and they have ideas regarding the rights of women, which even epigrams will not put down. Their voices are so sweet and gentle and their faces so divinely exquisite that the rudest boor would not dare to talk about crowing hens, and the most opinionated listens with pleasure.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Not quite six months in power, it may be deemed almost too early to review the course and discuss the attitude of the State administration; but the proceedings of the period referred to have been very important in a legislative and executive sense, and exceedingly delecate in their political relations. Governor Hartranft, when he assumed the duties of Chief Magistrate, distinctly declared his intention to administer the affairs of the State in conformity to popular demand and Constitutional requirement. In his message to the Legislature, he made the first recommendation ever offered by a Governor of the Commonwealth, to limit and clearly define, as well as abridge the authority of his office, urging that more power be extended to the people, that purity and efficiency of self-government might be more steadily ensured. It is a remarkable fact that a majority of the men who preceeded Hartranft in the Executive office were exceedingly sensitive on the subject of a curtailment of its power and patronage, declining at all times to recommend measures which abridged either. It was Governor Hartranft's first official act to make such recommendation—to urge that enlarged authority be lodged in the hands of the people, thus evincing his unbounded confidence in the source of all political power. In his veto messages, delivered during the last legislature, Governor Hartranft finely enunciated and firmly defended his principle. However insignificant or great the measure put through the Legislature, if it conflicted with constitutional law, or antagonized the wishes and interests of the people, it was disapproved when it reached the Executive office, and returned to the Legislature with such reasons for the veto as made the disapproval at once acceptable.

Still another feature of the State administration during its brief existence, is the dignity and good sense with which it stands aloof from the political intrigues of the times, and keeps itself clear from the indelicate and too often scandalous plots and counter-plotting to obtain local and State nominations for office of great honor, trust and profit. It is highly creditable to Governor Hartranft to assert that he makes no effort to mingle in such rivalries, and while he is capable of appreciating political friendship and political devotion in the highest degree, he shrinks as the Chief Magistrate, from soiling the robes of his office by stepping into the political arena to champion any man's personal aspirations. There is something so just and manly in all this that the people have not failed to notice its superiority and influence for good, a fact which prompts us to make it a matter of record.

Six months of the new State administration argues well for it, in all its aspects, personally, politicaly, and officially. There is no bombast or personal vanity about any of its acts. It grinds nobody's axes. It guides itself by the laws it is sworn to execute, and has given that quiet satisfaction to the people, which, while it establishes the sincerity of the actions on the one side, fixed the sure confidence and support of the other.—*State Journal.*

ELECTIVE AFFINITIES.

A Novel.

TRANSLATED FROM THE GERMAN OF GOETHE.

PART I.

CHAPTER XII. (Continued.)

He found himself the first person awake on his domain. The laborers seemed to be staying away too long: they came; he thought they were too few, and the work set out for the day too slight for his desires. He inquired for more workmen; they were promised, and in the course of the day they came. But these, too, were not enough for him to carry his plans out as rapidly as he wished. To do the work gave him no pleasure any longer; it should all be done. And for whom? The paths should be gravelled that Ottilie might walk pleasantly upon them; seats should be made at every spot and corner that Ottilie might rest on them. The new park house was hurried forward. It should be finished for Ottilie's birthday. In all he thought of all he did, there was no more moderation. The sense of loving and of being loved, urged him out into the unlimited. How changed was now to him the look of all the rooms, their furniture, and their decorations. He did not feel as if he was in his own house any more. Ottilie's presence absorbed everything. He was utterly lost in her; no other thoughts ever rose before him; no conscience disturbed him; every restraint which had been laid upon his nature burst loose. His whole being centered upon Ottilie. This impetuosity of passion did not escape the Captain, who longed, if he could, to prevent its evil consequences. All those plans which were now being hurried on with this immoderate speed, had been drawn out and calculated for a long, quiet, easy execution. The sale of the farm had been completed; the first instalment had been paid. Charlotte, according to the arrangement, had taken possession of it. But the very first week after, she found it more than usually necessary to exercise patience and resolution, and to keep her eye on what was being done. In the present hasty style of proceeding, the money which had been set apart for the purpose would not go far.

Much had been begun, and much yet remained to be done. How could the Captain leave Charlotte in such a situation? They consulted together, and agreed that it would be better that they themselves should hurry on the works, and for this purpose employ money which could be made good again at the period fixed for the discharge of the second instalment of what was to be paid for the farm. It could be done almost without loss. They would have a freer hand. Everything would progress simultaneously. There were laborers enough at hand, and they could get more accomplished at once, and arrive swiftly and surely at their aim. Edward gladly gave his consent to a plan which so entirely coincided with his own views.

During this time Charlotte persisted with all her heart in what she had determined for herself, and her friend stood by her with a like purpose, manfully. This very circumstance, however, produced a great intimacy between them. They spoke openly to one another of Edward's passion, and consulted what had better be done. Charlotte kept Ottilie more to herself, watching her narrowly; and the more she understood her own heart, the deeper she was able to penetrate into the heart of the poor girl. She saw no help for it, except in sending her away.

It now appeared a happy thing to her that Luciana had gained such high honors at the school; for her great aunt, as soon as she heard of it, desired to take her with her, and bring her out into the world. Ottilie could, therefore, return thither. The Captain would leave them well provided for, and everything would be as it had been a few months before; indeed, in many respects better. Her own position in Edward's affection, Charlotte thought she could soon recover; and she settled it all, and laid it all out before herself so sensibly that she only strengthened herself more completely in her delusion, as if it were possible for them to return to their old limits—as if a bond which had been violently broken could again be joined together as before.

In the meantime Edward felt very deeply the hindrances which were thrown in his way. He soon observed that they were keeping him and Ottilie separate; that they made it difficult for him to speak with her alone, or even to approach her, except in the presence of others. And while he was angry about this, he was angry at many things besides. If he caught an opportunity for a few hasty words with Ottilie, it was not only to assure her of his love, but to complain of his wife and the Captain. He never felt that with his own irrational haste he was on the way to exhaust the cash-box. He found bitter fault with them because in the execution of the work they were not keeping to the first agreement, and yet he had been himself a consenting party to the second; indeed, it was he who had occasioned it and made it necessary.

Hatred is a partisan, but love is even more so. Ottilie also estranged herself from Charlotte and the Captian.

As Edward was complaining one day to Ottilie of the latter, saying that he was treating him like a friend, or, under the circumstances, acting quite uprightly, she answered unthinkingly,

"I have once or twice had a painful feeling that he was not quite honest with you. I heard him once say to Charlotte, 'If Edward would but spare us that eternal flute of his! He can make nothing of it, and it is too disagreeable to listen to him.' You may imagine how it hurt me, when I like accompanying you so much."

She had scarcely uttered the words when her conscience whispered to her that she had much better have been silent. However, the thing was said. Edward's features worked violently. Never had anything stung him more. He was touched on his tenderest point. It was his amusement; he followed it like a child. He never made the slightest pretensions; what gave him pleasure should be treated with forbearance by his friends. He never thought how intolerable it is for a third person to have his ears lacerated by an unsuccessful talent. He was not indignant; he was hurt in a way which he could not forgive. He felt himself discharged from all obligations.

The necessity of being with Ottilie, of seeing her, whispering to her, exchanging his confidence with her, increased with every day. He determined to write to her, and ask her to carry on a secret correspondence with him. The strip of paper on which he had, laconically enough, made his request, lay on his writing-table, and was swept off by a draught of wind as his valet entered to dress his hair. The latter was in the habit of trying the heat of the iron by picking up any scraps of paper which might be lying about. This time his hand fell on the billet; he twisted it up hastily, and it was burnt. Edward observing the mistake, snatched it out of his hands. After the man was gone, he sat himself down to write it over again. The second time it would not run so readily off his pen. It gave him a little uneasiness; he hesitated, but he got over it. He squeezed the paper into Ottilie's hand the first moment he was able to approach her. Ottilie answered him immediately. He put the note unread in his waistcoat pocket, which, being made short in the fashion of the time, was shallow, and did not hold it as it ought. It worked out, and fell without his observing it on the ground. Charlotte saw it, picked it up, and after giving a hasty glance at it, reach it to him.

"Here is something in your handwriting," she said, "which you may sorry to lose."

He was confounded. Is she dissembling? he thought to himself. Does she know what is in the note, or is she deceived in the resemblance of the hand. He hoped, he believed the latter. He was warned — doubly warned; but those strange accidents, through which a higher intelligenbe seems to be speaking to us, his passion was not able to interpret. Rather, as he went further and further on, he felt the restraint under which his friend and his wife seem to be holding him the more intolerable. His pleasure in their society was gone. His heart was closed against them, and though he was obliged to endure their society, he could not succeed in re-discovering or re-animating within his heart anything of his old affection for them. The silent reproaches which he was forced to make to himself about it, were disagreeable to him. He tried to help himself with a kind of humor, which, however, being without love, was also without its usual grace.

Over all such trials, Charlotte found assistance to rise in her own inward feelings. She knew her own determination. Her own own affection, fair and noble as it was she would utterly renounce.

And sorely she longed to go to the assistance of the other two. Separation, she knew well, would not alone suffice to heal so deep a wound. She resolved that she would speak openly about it to Ottilie herself. But she could not do it. The recollection of her own weakness stood in the way. She thought she could talk generally to her about the sort of thing. But general expressions about "the sort of thing" fitted her own case equally well, and she could not bare to touch it. Every hint which she would give Ottilie, recoiled back on her own heart. She would warn, and she was obliged to feel that she might herself still be in need of warning.

She contented herself, therefore, with silently keeping the lovers more apart, and by this gained nothing. The slight hints which frequently escaped her had no effect upon Ottilie; for Ottilie had been assured by Edward that Charlotte was devoted to the Captain, that Charlotte herself wished for a separation, and he was at this moment considering the readiest means by which it could be brought about.

Ottilie, led by the sense of her own innocence along the road to the happiness for which she longed, only lived for Edward. Strengthened by her love for him in all good, more light and happy in her work for his sake, and more frank and open towards others, she found herself in a heaven upon earth.

So all together, each in his or her own fashion, reflecting or unreflecting, they continued on the routine of their lives. All seemed to go its ordinary way, as, in monstrous cases, when everything is at stake, men will still live on, as if it were all nothing.

CHAPTER XIV.

In the meantime a letter came from the Count to the Captain—two, indeed—one which he might produce, holding out fair, excellent prospects in the distance; the other containing a distinct offer of an immediate situation, a place of high importance and responsibility at the Court, his rank as Major, a very considerable salary, and other advantages. A number of circumstances, however, made it desirable that for the moment he should not speak of it, and consequently he only informed his friends of his distant expectations, and concealed what was so nearly impending.

He went warmly on, at the same time, with his present occupation, and quietly made arrangements to secure the works being all continued without interruption after his departure. He was now himself desirous that as much as possibible should be finished of at once, and was ready to hasten things forward to prepare for Ottilie's birthday. And so, though without having come to any express understanding, the two friends worked side by side together. Edward was now well pleased that the cash-box was filled by their having taken up money. The whole affair went forward at fullest speed.

The Captain had done his best to oppose the plan of throwing the three ponds together into a single sheet of water. The lower embankment would have to be made much stronger, the two intermediate embankments to be taken away, and altogether, in more than one sense, it seemed a very questionable proceeding. However, both these schemes had been already undertaken; the soil which was removed above, being carried at once down to where it was wanted. And here there came opportunely on the scene a young artist, an old pupil of the Captain, who partly by introducing workmen who understood work of this nature, and partly by himself, whenever it was possible, contracting for the work itself, advanced things not a little, while at the same time they could feel more confidence in their being securely and lastingly executed. In secret this was a great pleasure to the Captain. He could now be confident that his absence would not be so severely felt. It was one of the points on which he was most resolute with himself, never to leave anything which he had taken in hand uncompleted, unless he could see his place satisfactorily supplied. And he could not but hold in small respect persons who introduced confusion around themselves only to make their absence felt, and are ready to disturb in wanton selfishness what they will not be at hand to restore.

So they labored on, straining every nerve to make Ottilie's birthday splendid, without any open acknowledgment that this was what they were aiming at, or, indeed, without their directly acknowledging it to themselves. Charlotte wholly free from jealousy as she was, could not think it right to keep it as a real festival. Ottilie's youth, the circumstances of her fortune, and her relationship to their family, were not at all such as made it fit that she should appear as the queen of the day; and Edward would not have it talked about, because everything was to spring out, as it were, of itself, with a natural and delightful surprise.

They, therefore, came of all of them to a sort of tacit understanding that on this day, without further circumstance, the new house in the park was to be opened, and they might take the occasion to invite the neighborhood and give a holiday to their own people. Edward's passion, however, knew no bounds. Longing as he did to give himself to Ottilie, his presents and his promises must be infinite. The birthday gifts which on the great occasion he was to offer to her seemed, as Charlotte had arranged them, far too insignificant. He spoke to his valet, who had the care of his wardrobe, and who consequently had extensive acquaintance among the tailors and mercers and fashionable milliners; and he, who not only understood himself what valuable presents were, but also the most graceful way in which they should be offered, immediately ordered an elegant box, covered with red morocco, and studded with steel nails, to be filled with presents worthy of such a shell. Another thing, too, he suggested to Edward. Among the stores at the castle was a small show of fireworks which had never been let off. It would be easy to get some more, and have something really fine. Edward caught the idea, and his servant promised to see to its being executed. This matter was to remain a secret.

While this was going on, the Captain, as the day drew near, had been making arrangements for a body of police to be present— precaution which he always thought desirable when large numbers of men are to be brought together. And, indeed, against beggars, and against all other inconveniences by which the pleasure of a festival can be disturbed, he had made effectual provision.

Edward and his confidant, on the contrary, were mainly occupied with their fireworks. They were to be let off on the side of the middle water in front of the great ash-tree. The party were to be collected on the opposite side, under the planes, that at a sufficient distance from the scene, in ease and safety, they might seem to the best effect, with the reflections on the water, the water-rockets, and floating-lights, and all the other designs.

TO BE CONTINUED.

"He returned his back pay and met his Creator with a clear conscience," is the solemn conclusion of an obituary on a deceased Western Congressman.

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Grateful for the very liberal patronage already bestowed, I hope—by a strict attention to a legitimate business—not only to merit a continuance of the same, but a large increase the present year.

Mr. Stephen A. Craig is duly authorized to take applications and receive premiums at Freedom and adjoining townships.

CHAS. B. HURST,

(Near the Depot.)

ROCHESTER, PA.

j-13-1y

New Advertisements.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

SEAL. In the Orphans' Court of Beaver county. In the matter of the petition for partition of the real estate of Polly Hice, late of the township of Hanover, in said county, deceased.

And now to wit: June 11th, 1873. Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said decedent, viz:: Joseph Minesinger, residing in Fulton county, Illinois; Aaron Minesinger, George W. Minesinger and Elizabeth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Samuel Minesinger, residing in Wilson county, Tenn.; David Minesinger, residing in Venango county, Pa.; Mary Minesinger and Abigail Minesinger, residing in the State of California; Ruth Minesinger, residing in Beaver county, Pa.; Elizabeth Minesinger and Martha Minesinger, residence unknown; James Minesinger, residing in Montana Territory, Henry Minesinger, J. Q. A. Minesinger and Martha Needham, residing in the State of Indiana; James Minesinger, residing in the State of Illinois; John Minesinger, Thomas Minesinger, Anthony Minesinger and Rosanna Barnum, residence unknown; Ailsey Minesinger, intermarried with Alexander Nash, residing in the State of Indiana, and all others interested, to show cause, if any they have, why an inquest to make partition of the real estate of said decedent should not be awarded at our Orphans Court, to be held in Beaver, in and for said county, on the first Monday of September next. (1873).

A true copy of Rule. Attest:

JOHN C. HART, Clerk.

CHAMBERLIN WHITE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, June 30, 1871—jy4-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF CORNELIUS SHANE, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Cornelius Shane, late of Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Jas. B. Shane, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

JAMES B. SHANE,
Administrator.

jy4-6t

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Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $30 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either city or country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet, "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y.

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IN AND OUT OF LOVE.

How did I know she was a widow.

Don't you give me credit for any common sense or discrimination at all?

How do you know that a rose is red?

How do you know lobster salad from sardines?

I knew she was a widow from the very moment I took the corner seat in the car, opposite to her little black bonnet with its fluttering breath of crape veil and the Astragan muff that held two tiny, black-gloved hands.

How I envied that muff.

Don't tell me of your Venuses, your Madonnas and your Marys Queen of Scots—they couldn't have held a candle to this delicious little widow.

I never did believe in grand beauties! A woman has no business-over-awing and impressing you against your will.

And she was one of your dimpled, daisy-faced creatures, with soft, brown eyes, long-lashed and limped, and a red mouth, which looked as if it was just made to be kissed.

And then there was a tangle of golden spirals of hair hanging over her forehead, and braids upon braids pinned under her bonnet, until a hair-dresser would have gone frantic at the sight.

Just as I was taking an inventory of these things, in that sort of unobservant way that I flatter myself belongs to a man of the world, she dropped her muff, and, of course it rolled under the car seat.

Wasn't I down on my knees at once after it? I rather think so.

"Thank you, sir," said the delicious little widow.

"Not at all," I replied. "Can I do anything more for you?"

"No, thank you—unless you could tell me what time we get into Glendale."

"Glendale," I cried. "Why, I am going to Glendale."

Of course, we were friends at once, and the daisy-faced enchantress made room for me beside her, "lest," as she said, "some horrid disagreeable creature should crowd in and bore her to death," and I stepped right out of the musty, ill-ventilated world of the railway carriage into an atmosphere of Eden.

When a bachelor of forty falls in love at first sight—oh, *what* a fall is there, my countrymen. No half measure, I tell you.

Before we had been speeding through the wintry landscape an hour, I had already built up several blocks of *chateaux d' Espagne*, in my mind.

I saw my bachelor rooms brightened with her presence.

I fancied myself walking to church with her hand on my arm.

I heard her dulcet voice saying, "My dear Thomas, what would you like for supper, to-night?" I beheld myself a respectable member of society—the head of a family.

What would Bob Carter say *now*—I meant *then?*

Bob who was always railing me on my state of hopeless old bachelorhood; who supposed, forsooth, because he happened to be a trifle younger and better-looking than myself that I had no chances whatever.

I'd show Bob!

"What did we talk about?"

The weather, of course; the scenery, the prospects—all the available topics, one after another; and the more we talked, the deeper grew my admiration.

She was so sensible, and so original, and so everything else, that she ought to be!

I discovered that she preferred a town life to the seclusion of a country residence—so did I. Who would stagnate when he could feel the world's pulses as they throbbed?

She loved the opera—so did I. She thought this woman's suffrage movement all ridiculous—with a bewitching little lisp on the last syllable—I agreed with her.

She thougth a woman's true sphere was home: my feelings surged up too strongly for utterance, and I merely bowed my assent.

Here was a delicious unanimity of soul—a mute concord of sympathy.

What would Bob Carter say when he saw this beautiful little robin lured into my cage. How I would lord it over him How I would invite him to "happen in anytime." How I would figuratively; of course—hold up Mrs. Thomas Smith over his envying eyes. I uttered an audible chuckle as I thought of these things which I had some difficulty in changing into a cough.

"You have got a cold," said the widow, sympathetically. "Do, please, have one of my troches; they are very soothing to the throat.

I took the troche, but I did not swallow it. I would as soon have eaten a priceless pearl. I put it in my left hand breast pocket as near my heart as practicable.

Her first gift.

"A bachelor like me is used to such things," I said in an off-hand manner.

"A bachelor!" echoed my traveling companion. "Bless me, then you are not married?"

"Unfortunately, no!"

"It's never too late to mend," hazarded the widow, rogueishly.

"That is my sole consolation," I answered, gallantly.

"There is nothing like married life," sighed the widow, with a momentary eclipse of the limped brown orbs, beneath the whitest of dropping lids. "But what's the use of my talking about it to you? You can't understand."

"You can imagine," I replied modestly.

"You must find a wife as soon as possible," said the widow, looking intently at the hem of her pocket handkerchief. "You are living only half a life now. Ah, you can not think how much happier you would be with some gentle, clinging being at your side—sove congenial soul to mirror your own."

Instinctively I laid my hand on my heart.

"Do not fancy that I shall lose an instant in the search," I said. "I have already pictured to myself the pleasure of a newer existence."

"Have you?" The brown eyes shot an arch, challenging sparkle toward me. Tell me all about her."

"Do you really wish to know?"

"Of course, I do."

I congratulated myself mentally on the fine progress I was making, considering the small practice in love making that I had. Bob Catter himself, with all his ready tongue and good looking face could not have carried on a flirtation more neatly.

"Is she fair or dark?" questioned the widod with the prettiest of interest.

"Neither, about your complexion."

"Oh!" laughed my interlocutor, with a charming pink suffusion over her dimples.

"Is she young?"

"Yes, about your age."

"Pretty?"

"More than pretty—beautiful."

The widow arched her perfectly penciled eyebrows. "What a devoted husband you will make? and when are you to be married?"

"Are you acquainted with Mr. Carter, Mrs. Alverin's brother?" asked the widow, presently.

"Yes," I answered, with a little grimace. "A self-conceited, disagreeable puppy."

"Do you think so?" asked the widow, doubtfully.

"Of course, as everybody else. So will you, when you meet him."

"Shall I?"

"A man who thinks because he's got a handsome face and a smooth tongue, that nobody else has any business in creation."

"Dear, dear!" twittered my companion; "that's very bad, indeed."

"Of course, he will pay a good deal of attention to you, if you are to be his sister's guest," I pursued; "but it won't do to encourage him."

"No!"

"By no means. He is a professional flirt."

"Is it possible?" lisped the widow.

And I mentally shook hands with myself for having thus deftly put a spoke in Bob's wheel.

First impressions are everything, and I certainly had been beforehand with the pretty widow. Neither had I any compunctions of conscience, for hadn't Bob been playing practical jokes of all styles and complexions on me ever since we had entered the bar side by side?

"Stupid Tom," had been his pet name for me, always; but this wasn't so very "stupid" a game, after all.

While I was thus metaphorically hugging myself, the conductor bawled out, "Glendale," and I sprang up to assist my lovely companion out of the car, cheerfully burdening myself with bags, baskets, parasols, and bulky wraps.

As we stepped upon the platform, I nearly tumbled into the arms of—Bob Carter.

"Hullo, Tom!" was his inelegant greeting. "You don't grow any lighter as you grow older."

I was about to retort pitterly, when a sudden change came over his face, as he beheld the pretty widow behind me.

"Gertie!" he exclaimed, clasping both her hands in his.

"Yes, Robert," she answered, with sparkling eyey and flushed cheeks. "That gentleman has got my parcels; he has been very kind to me."

"Oh, has he, though? well, we won't trouble him any further. I am much obliged to you, Tom, and we'll send you cards to the wedding."

"To what wedding?" I gasped.

"Didn't you tell him Gertie?"

"Why to our wedding, the tenth of next month, to be sure. *Au revior!* Tom, be careful of yourself for my sake."

And that was the last I ever saw of my daisy faced widow! For if you think I was mean-spirited enough to go to that wedding, you are mistaken in my character.

—We are governed more by influence than circumstances.

—They who presume most in prosperity are soonest subject to despaire in adversity.

—Chicago has one saloon for every 140 of her population, including women and children.

—The praises of others may be of use, in teaching us not what we are, but what we ought to be.

—It is said that the world owes every man a living, but a great many men are too lazy to collect it.

—A Georgia paper says of a departed citizen: "He fell down dead, and expired in two minutes."

—You need not tell all the truth unless to those who have a right to know it all. But let all you tell be truth.

—Submission, courage, exertion, when practicable—these seem to be the weapons with which we must fight life's long battle.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

M. Cazalis de Fondeuce has published a monogaph in support of the theory that the pre-historic monuments of Provence were constructed by a race related to the Ligurians.

From a series of very curious experiments just made, it appears that the high notes of a violin string are accompanied with sufficient concussion to explode iodide of nitrogen on paper affixed to it. The sound waves generated by the explosion of the merest trifle of nitro glycerine are also, it is found, capable of exploding and equal quantity of iodide of nitrogen at a distance of eight and a half feet.

From the records of the Leipsic Observatory it appears that the sun's surface was subject to observation on 198 days during the year 1872. On no day was it wholly destitute of spots, and usually the number was large. On the thirteenth day of July sixty-five spots, divided into ten groups were seen. On the four days preceding, the least number of spots seen was forty-five, and the smallest number of groups was ten.

In a communication to the scientific and medical society of Innsbruck, Dr. Kerner says, as the result of his observations on Alpine plants, that the growth of the stem and even of the flowers of many species proceeds at the temperature of zero Centigrade; the flowers may in some cases open, and even mature their pollen, beneath a thick covering of ice, the surface of the glacier being penetrated in innumerable places by their stems.

The following is a Turkish receipt for a cement used to fasten diamonds and other precious stones to metallic surfaces, and said to unite surfaces of polished steel; Dissolve five or six bits (tears) of gum mastic in just enough spirits of wine to render the gum liquid. In a second vessel dissolve sufficient isinglass (previously softened in water) to make a two-ounce vial of strong glue, and add two bits of gum ammoniac, which must be rubbed until dissolved. Mix the whole with heat, and, when wanted for use, place the vial in boiling water.

Dr. Hermann J. Klein has just published at Cologne a somewhat carious inquiry concerning the age of the earth, in which he severely criticises the attempts of the geologists to compute the length of time required for certain formations. Thus Biddell calculates the age of the Mississippi Delta from the amount of the present yearly deposit, to be four hundred thousand years. Lyell, the receding of the Niagara Falls from Kingston to their present site, to be thirty-five thousand years, and Bischof the time for the formation of coal to be nine millions of years. But all these and numerous other similar calculations have, Dr. Klein thinks, this fault, that they are all based upon present conditions and experiments on a small scale, from which conclusions are drawn to det rmine general developments of the most gigantic dimensions.

Professor Fleck has completed an elaborate investigation in regard to the manner in which arsenic is disseminated by wall paper colored with pigments containing it. It has long been known that particles of Schweinfurth green may be suspended like dust in the air of the room, and thus enter the lungs. But it is said that a gas is also produced containing arsenic, and the Professor has endeavored, bo numerous experiments, to show how such a gas may be generated. Schweinfurth green, taken as a type of arsenic colors, contains, in addition to arsenite and acetate of copper, more or less free arsenious acid. Organic matter and moisture act upon this free acid so as to produce arsenietted hydrogen, and this is more especially the case when gelatinous substances are used to fasten the paper to the wall. Analine dyes containing arsenic may act in a similar manner.

A scientific writer has recently collated a group of facts illustrative of the effect of oscillation of powerful bodies when not frequently broken by vibration. In crossing large suspension bridges it is esteemed necessary that processions should break step in order to insure safety; and it is told, in illustration, that when the first suspension bridge was building in England a fiddler offered to demolish it with his fiddle. Striking one note after another, he eventually hit the vibrating note or fundamental tone, and threw the structure into extraordinary vibrations. Only recently a brilge went down in France under the tread of a regiment of infantry, who neglected to break step on entering it. Three hundred persons were drowned. The experiment of breaking a tumbler or other small glass vessel by frequent repetitions of some particular note of the human voice belongs to the same class of phenomena

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CONVERSATION between an inquiring stranger and a steamboat pilot:

"That's Black Mountain?"

"Yes, sir, highest mountain above Lake George."

"Any story and legend connected with that mountain?"

"Lots of them. Two lovers went up that mountain once and never came back."

"Indeed—why, what ever became of them?"

"Went down on the other side."

WHEN a wife in Turkey forgets to keep the suspender buttons sewed on her husband's trowsers she is patted on the back for half an hour with a pine board an inch thick.

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O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. P. J. Satterfield, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. C. Wilson, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. William Lynch, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Catholic—Rev. M. Gunkle, Priest. Services every 3d Sunday of each month at 10 A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

St. James Lodge A. Y. M., No. 457—S. B. Wilson, W. M., J. Morton Hall Secretary. Meets 1st Thursday of each month.
Occidental Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 720—A. G. White, N. G., J. N. McCreery, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.
Banking House—Thomas McCreery.

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CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. D. L. Dempsey Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Jas. M. Shields, Pasator. ces every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 6 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal (Colored)—C. Asbury, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
A. M. E. Zion (Colored)—Rev. Lyons, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 11 A. M., and at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Enola Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 163—William Carter, W. C. T., Tillie Moorhead, W. S., meets every Friday evening in their hall above A. C. Hurst's Dry Good Store.
Beaver Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 366—Samuel McCabe, N. G., David Woodruff, Secretary, meets every tuesday evening.
Harrison Graham Encampment, I. O. O. F., No. 116—D. Shumaker, C. P., Wm. Morton, H. P., D. Woodruff, Scribe, meets 1st and 3d Thursday evenings of each month in Odd Fellows Hall.

ROCHESTER.

CHURCHES.

Episcopal—Services 1st and 3d Sundays at 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M. Georgetown—2d and 4th Sundays. Rev. Bollard, pastor.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. T. S. Hodgson, Pastor Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M.—Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Methodist Episcopal, (German) | Rev. —— Miller, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Lutheran—Rev. H. Reck, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
First German Evang. Lutheran, St. Paul's Church—Rev. P. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 1 P M.
Catholic—Rev. Mr. Gunkle, Priest. Services every fourth Sunday of each month, at 10 A. M., and every Thursday at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Amaranth Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 294—S. R. Blanchard, W. C. T.; Emil Smith, W. S. Meets every Wednesday even'g in Conwgy's Hall.
Rochester Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 229—J. R. Pendleton, W. M., John Conway, Sec'y. Meets every Friday before full moon.
Eureka Chapter R. A. M., No. 167, meets in Masonic Hall on first Wednesday after full moon. M. E. H. P., J. R. Pendleton; Secretary, John Con-

FREEDOM.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. E. B. Webster, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10½ A. M., and alternate Sundays at 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
M. E. German—Rev. Mr. Zerkel, Pastor. Services, alternate Sundays at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Wortman, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.
German Lutheran—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 10 A. M., and alternate Sundays at 2 P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

NEW BRIGHTON.

CHURCHES.

Friends—Meeting at 11 A. M. every Sunday.
Catholic—Rev. J. C. Bigham, Priest. Services, 1st, 3d and 5th Sundays each month at 10½ A. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 2½ P. M.
Church of God—Rev. McKee, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Baptist—Rev. Dr. Winters, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
United Presbyterian—Rev. A. G. Wallace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
O. S. Presbyterian—Rev. B. C. Critchlow, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Episcopal—Rev. Spaulding, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Seats free, and all are cordially invited.
First Methodist Church—Rev. F. S. Crowther, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.
Methodist Episcopal—Rev. J. R. Mills, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 8½ A. M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

New Brighton Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 301—E. B Alexander, W. C. T., Lydia E. Johnson, W. S. Meets every Thursday evening.
Robertson Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 450—Henry Lloyd, N. G., N. G. Taylor, Secretary. Meets every Monday evening.
Union Lodge, A. Y. M., No. 259—R. Coovert, Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month.
National Bank Beaver County—John Miner, President, Edward Hoops, Cashier, Broadway.
Banking House—R. E. & H. Hoopes, Broadway.
Young Men's Library Association—Joseph Bentley, President; Hiram Platt, Secretary. Meets every Friday evening.

BEAVER FALLS.

CHURCHES

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. W. B. Grace, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.
Methodist—Rev. J. F. Dyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 7 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday-school at 2½, P. M.
Presbyterian—Rev. Moorehead, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11 A. M., and 7 ½ P. M. Sunday School every Sunday at 9½ o'clock at same place. T. Noble, Sup't.
United Presbyterian—Rev. J. I. Frazier, pastor. Services on Sabbath at 10½ o'clock, A M and 7½ P M. Sabbath-school at 2½ P M.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Beaver Valley Lodge, A. Y. M., 478—Meets every second and fourth Monday of each month. T E Bateman, W M; J L B Dawson, S W; S M Hawkins, J W; Henry Hill, Treas; Ch. Molter, Sec.
Harmony Chapter, 206. Meets first Monday each month. E. A. Noble, H. P.; W. H. Grim, K.; A. Tomlinson, S.; F. Martsolf Treas.; H. A. Patterson, Sec.
Valley Echo Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 623—W. H. Hoon, N. G., James M. Nugent, Sec'y. Meets every Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Economy Savings Institute—Henry Hice, Pres't. John Reeves, Cashier.
W. C. No. 130, P. O. S. of A.—Meets every Monday evening in Washington Hall, Ramsey's Block, Main street. G Alteman, R S; A Anderson, President.

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CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. Huddleston Pastor. Services, 10½ o'clock, and evening, 6½ o'clock Sunday School every Sabbath at 2 P. M.
Lutheran—German—Rev. Mr. Born, Pastor Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 4 o'clock. *English*—Rev. Mr Jacobs, Pastor. Services every other Sabbath at 10½ o'clock and Sabbath School at 2 o'clock.
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in all cases of Asthma not complicated with other diseases.
ANY PERSON AFTER ONCE USING WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT IT.
Pamphlets containing certificates by mail FREE, Send for one. Ask your druggist for it. If he has none on hand get him to send or write for it yourself.
Price by mail, postage paid, $1.00 per box. Liberal terms to druggists. Address
CHAS. B. HURST,
apr11-1y. Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa.

ENTERPRISE SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
No. 19 SIXTH ST., (late St. Clair,)
PITTSBURGH.
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G. MASHY,
PEARL SALOON,
17 SIXTH STREE, PITTSBURGH,

THE BEAVER RADICAL

SMITH CURTIS, EDITOR.

BEAVER, PA.,

Friday Morning, July 25 1873.

Republican District and County Ticket

Assembly.
S. J. CROSS, Beaver county.
JONATHAN ALLISON, Washington county.
A. L. CAMPBELL, Butler county,
DAVID McKEE, Butler county.

Prothonotary.
C. A. SMALL, Bridgewater.

Treasurer.
JAMES H. MANN, New Brighton.

Commissioner.
G. W. SHROADES, Moon tp.

Jury Commissioner.
JOHN WILSON, Chippewa tp.

Poor House Director.
SAMUEL McMANAMY, Economy tp.

Auditor.
J. F. CULBERTSON, South Beaver tp.

Trustees of Academy.
R. S. IMBRIE, Beaver.
P. L. GRIM, New Galilee.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Constitutional Convention has adjourned over the hot months and the members have gone home to mingle with their constituents. The new constitution is yet in an incomplete form, although a vast amount of work has been expended on it. It is said, however, that it can be finished in a few weeks' hard work after the Convention re-assembles. From present appearances the Convention intends to submit to the people almost an entirely new Constitution, instead of a few amendments to the old, and in this matter, we think, have erred. There are too many changes proposed at one time to obtain a majority in favor of all of them, since each change from the old will encounter some opposition, which, when combined, will make a formidable power. The people called the Convention into existence for the purpose of correcting some abuses of special legislation, and it has gone much further than was anticipated, and proposed some changes that will not likely be popular.

The article on Election, Suffrage and Representation, as it passed second reading, modifies the present law materially. It requires every voter to have been a citizen at least thirty days before election. Now there is no limitation, and foreign born persons can be naturalized up to the very day of election. This change will doubtless be beneficial, and do away with that fruitful source of evil, fraudulent naturalization papers. The thirty days will give time to discover and prevent frauds of this character. The time of residence of the voter in the election district has also been increased from ten to thirty days, and the payment of the tax required sixty days before the day of election, instead of on the same day as now. The change of time of residence will tend to make more difficult those colonization frauds, as it will vastly increase the expenses of carrying them on, but the limitation of sixty days for the payment of the tax will be a great inconvenience to some, and is a weak and unpopular feature of the amendment. The secret ballot clause, although changed considerably from its original form, on second reading, still is yet objectionable. We would throw around the ballot box all the safe guards needed to secure a free and independent ballot, but this change destroys the absolute secrecy of the ballot and therefore tends to restrict its free exercise. The original form required the ballot to be endorsed by the voter and was rejected on second reading because the endorsement would destroy the secrecy of the ballot, but we think the same objection, though not quite so strong, can be made to the present clause as amended. If the ballots are numbered and the numbers correspond with the numbers of the electors on the polls, what is to hinder the publication of an elector's vote, especially if the knowledge is politically important? There is one more safe guard, and an important one which will meet with more favor. The section provides that the Court may, upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, setting forth that there is danger of fraud in some election districts appoint overseers composed of men of different political parties, who will settle disputed points that may arise in the election board, and thus prevent corrupt election officers from receiving illegal votes.

The above are the changes proposed to guard the ballot box. We do not think that the change, as a whole, is much improvement upon our present law. The security of the free ballot depends on the people in each election district in any event.

SPANISH DISORDERS.

The Spanish Republic seems to be in a state of chronic disorder, and late news from Spain does not afford much encouragement for the friends of democracy to hope that the situation of affairs will be much better. Telegraph dispatches indicate that in all the departments of Government and throughout the provinces there is great confusion of ideas and uncertainty as to the future. We are unable to keep up with the many changes in the Ministry. New ones are formed then remodeled with such rapidity that only those familiar with the current events in Spain can be expected to fully understand them in all their relations, so as to be able to predict their sequences, In all the confusion it seems reasonably clear, however, that Republican ideas of various shades are combatting with the old order of things and have gained a temporary advantage thus far. The Carlist re-action is rather forced by ambitious meddlers, and no doubt has a powerful support outside of Spain. Progress never goes backward, and we are inclined to believe that whether Senor Pi-y-margall is successful in forming a new ministry or not, or whether, when formed, it possesses the confidence of the people, the Republic will not die in Spain, for it has inherent strength and the Carlist movement must yet be made to feel it. We can hardly realize the mixed struggle for the supremacy that is going on there. The various antagonistic elements that are in the struggle—but really there are only two sides—the old and new order. The Republic has been and is in possession of power, and not by accident either, but through the expansion and growth of Republican ideas among the people. Shall its career suddenly be arrested and its power destroyed? A reaction may take place, but it will be temporary. Old ideas are not dislodged in a day, nor will they yield up the scepter without a desperate effort to retain it. When an appeal to arms is taken, and the combat deepens, those ideas that accord with the progressive tendencies of other nations will usually be found to be superior and victorious. We continue hopeful and await the permanent establishment of the Spanish Republic. Republicanism is certainly in the air, not only here but on the Continent, and old things are becoming new there as well as here.

THE Legislative Conference of this district, including the counties of Butler, Beaver and Washington, met at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday of last week. The following gentlemen composed the Conference: Capt. C. U. Meyer, John McCarty, Esq., and H. J. Speyerer, Esq., of Beaver; Henry Pillow, Dr. A. W. Crawford, and Capt. Henry Timblin, of Butler; Dr. J. W. Alexander, William Kidd, and John Hall, of Washington.

The morning session was spent in an interchange of views, the afternoon was devoted to work, and resulted in the nomination of Hons. Samuel J. Cross, of Beaver; A. L. Campbell and David McKee, of Butler; Jonathan Allison of Washington. We are sorry that Capt. J. K. Billingsly of Washington could not have been nominated also, but adherence to established rules made it impossible, and he will have to wait. The ticket nominated is a good one, and we have no doubt will receive the hearty support of the entire district.

The Legislative and Senatorial Conference for the election of Legislative and Senatorial delegates to the State Convention, met at the same time and place. The conferees were as follows: Capt. Geo. W. Hamilton, C. K. Chamberlin and J. H. Christy of Beaver, and three other gentlemen from each of the other counties, Butler and Washington.

The Conference was harmonious and after some consultation, the following gentlemen were elected delegates: Senatorial, W. S. Shallenberger, of Beaver; Representative, Messrs. Greer and Garvin, of Butler; I. D. V. Hazzard, of Washington; D. Critchlow, of Beaver.

ACCORDING to a New York *Herald* special from Vienna, Hiram Garrettson has been appointed Chief American Commissioner at the Vienna Industrial Exposition in place of Jackson S. Schultz, relieved at his own request. Mr. Garrettson has entered upon his duties.

HON. D. L. IMBRIE, Chief Clerk of the Constitutional Convention, arrived home on Friday of last week. He is looking a little thin, but is as well as usual. He will remain here, we believe, during the recess of the Convention.

THE New York *Sun* is authority for saying that A. T. Stewart, before leaving for Europe last week, made his will, and that the schedule of his real estate with its valuation foots up the extraordinary sum of one hundred million of dollars.

POLITICAL.

—Dr. J. Winans has been named for the Legislature by the Democrats of Forest county.

—There are eight candidates for the Republican nomination for Sheriff in Tioga county, Pa.

—Hon. Samuel J. Randall has gone to Bedford Spings, it is said for the purpose of having a consultation with some of the leaders of the Democracy.

—Cushman K. Davis, the Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota, is the present United States District Attorney in that State.

—The Evansville *Journal* has discovered that a Congressman's salary-steal will just buy a horse and buggy, and put an "L" on the house.

—B. F. Morris, of the Warren *Ledger*, has been elected chairman of the Warren Democratic County Committee. The Democratic Convention will be held on the 12th of August.

—Governor Hartranft has re-appointed John M'Curdy, Esq., Superintendent of Public Printing. A most excellent appointment of an efficient officer and a corteous public servant.

—The *Lewisburg Republican* says: Mr. Packer's most intimate acquaintances were no way uneasy about his falling in with the salary thieves. He is not that style of man. He is a staunch believer in the old adage, "Honesty is the best policy."

—A most sensible view of affairs is taken by the Norwich *Bulletin* when it remarks that the first constitutional amendment needed in Connecticut is one prohibiting the Legislature from electing its own members to judicial or other State offices.

—A baker's dozen of soreheads in Warren county, dissatisfied because they were not allowed to dictate the nomination of the Republican party there, have issued a call for a "People's Convention," to meet on the 15th prox. for the purpose of nominating an independent ticket.

—We are glad to give currency to the report that Hon. John B. Packer has refused to accept his share of the Congressional salary grab. Though this act is only in keeping up with his vote against the grab bill, we nevertheless chalk it down to Mr. B's credit with extreme pleasure.

—Senatorial conferees from Blair, Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton elected July 15th D. W. Mullin delegate to the State Convention. Bedford and Fulton elected John J. Cromer representative delegate. Both were unanimously instructed to vote for Hon. Samuel Henry for State Treasurer, and both are friends of Wm. H. Hall for Supreme Judge.

—"Back pay" cost $1,163,000 for work paid for and done. "Forward pay" cost $2,058,750 before any work is done. "Back pay" and "forward pay" cost, between March and December of this year, with no Congress in session, $3,321,750. Congressmen who expect this storm to blow over will be wanting to know, next year, if anybody heard anything drop.

—A Missouri paper states that there is another new political organization springing up in that section, which already numbers 260,000 members. Its object is to repudiate all the bonds issued by county, town and city governments to aid the building of railroads, and to seize and divide the lands appropriated to those "unpopular monopolies."

—Washington authority has it that a circular is to be issued at once, calling a meeting of Northern and Southern Democrats at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, on August 4th. The information stops there rather provokingly, and don't vouchsafe a word as to what Democrats are to meet and what they are to meet for. Still, bp possessing your soul in patience, all things come to him who waits.

—Congressman Charles Foster, of the Tenth Ohio district, has yielded to public sentiment and returned the back pay to the Treasury. In March last he decided to present his share to the School Fund of his district, but his constituents having shown such disapproval of that step, he has reversed it, and taken the one he should have taken at first.

—At a meeting on Saturday of the Dauphin county Republican Committee, it was moved that S. F. Barr, Esq., be the Senatorial, and Joseph Landis and Abraham Fortenbaugh be the Representative delegates to the next State Convention. The motion was unanimously agreed to. Tuesday, September 2d was fixed as the day for the holding of the next County Convention.

—The movement looking toward the formation of a new State out of North Mississippi, West Tennessee and Western Kentucky is being discussed with considerable animation by the newspapers published in the section interested. A convention is to be held at Jackson on the 29th inst., when delegates are to be present from every city, town and civil district within the limits of the proposed new State. The general sentiment seems to be in favor of the movement.

—A dispatch from San Francisco, dated July 19, says:

The action of the Republican Convention in refusing to require candidates for the Legislature to pledge themselves to give their views on the questions of railroad monopolies, reducing railroad tariffs and currency, causes severe comment, and shows clearer than ever that Billy Carr, Sanford's agent, controls the majority of the Convention. This gives strength to the tax-payer's independent movement.

—"Index," the Philadelphia correspondent of the Venango *Citizen*, writes: So far as Philadelphia is concerned, we are satisfied that she desires her delegates at the State Convention to support Robert W. Mackey for State Treasurer. He is the favorite with the Republicans of this city, and of the Commonwealth. His official career gives satisfaction to all but the "grumblers," who are always to be found in every party. His nomination, we believe, is assured, and with that his triumphant election is as certain as that the second Tuesday of October next will dawn upon the freemen of our Commonwealth.

—At Fort Dodge, Iowa, Saturday, a County Convention was held to select celegates to the State Anti-monopoly Convention to be held at Des Moines, August 13th. About three hundred farmers were present. Resolutions were adopted denouncing monopolies of all kinds and politicians and official corruption; demand the revision and reduction of the tariff, and declare that both political parties have failed to satisfy the honest sense of the people, and have forfeited their title to the respect and confidence of all honorable citizens, and that they turn their backs upon both without fear and without remorse.

—The Venango, Pa., *Citizen* says that for the Republican nomination for Supreme Judge, "Hon. I. G. Gordon, of Jefferson, is undoubtedly the choice of Western Pennsylvania, and he will also receive strong support from the central and northern portion of the State. His chances just now look flattering. In the east, Judge Butler, of Chester, and Judge Paxson, of Philadelphia, are named for the position. Great opposition is manifested by the lawyers of the State against Paxson. They do not consider him competent for the Supreme Bench. The combination which was reported to have been made to secure his nomination has been dissolved, and there is every prospect that the Convention will be permitted to make nominations for State officers without the assistance or manipulation of rings."

—The Democratic Executive Committee, of Philadelphia, have issued an address from which we clip the following: Your committde recommend, then, that we enter the campaign as a separate and distinctive organization, and make the fight, whether for victory or for defeat. Who shall be the standard-bearers remains for you in your respective divisions and wards to decide at the primary elections in September. But this much we may state, that if you expect your committee to organize and carry out a successful canvass, see to it that you select none but the best men for the positions to be filled. It is not sufficient that the candidate is a Democrat. He must be representative in his character, and command the confidence and support of the taxpayer, irrespective of party. He must be selected, not because he seeks the position, but because the position requires his services.

—The Republicans of Allen county, Ohio, held their Nominating Convention last Saturday. The City Hall was completely packed, and the best of feeling prevailed. The following ticket was nominated: Representative—Lewis Jennings; Commissioner—Wm. E Walkins; Infirmary Director—J. L. B. Leatherman; Treasurer—Richard T. Hughs; Prosecuting Attorney—P. B. Johnson; Surveyor—George H. Kephart; Sheriff—Wm. Miller. It is hoped to elect Miller Sheriff, and Hughs's re-election is conceded, while the interest manifested by the Convention shows that the Allen county Republicans are alive to their interests. Your correspondent has talked with several prominent Democrats of this county. Some claim that the "new departure" is going to sweep over the country like a tidal wave. Upon the other hand, it is said the movement is very thin, and does not take at all with the "old timers" of Allen county, and as a project of Mr. Cunningham's to get the first or second place on the ticket at Brinkerhoff's Convention. The Democracy held a meeting last night to nominate twenty-one delegates to the District Convention at Wapakoneta.

—The Butler *Herald*, Democratic, pays the following handsome and deserved complement to Hon. George K. Anderson, Republican candidate for State Senator in Crawford county:

George K. Anderson, Esq., paid us a visit this week looking in fine trim. Mr. Anderson has been nominated by the Republicans of Crawford county for the Senate, and we do not hesitate to say that a better nomination could not have been made by them. He is the architect of his own fortune—intimate with the oil interests of the State, having been an operator for years in Venango county, and now connected with seventeen producing wells in this county. Honest and upright in his dealings, he will prove an efficient and vigilent Senator to whom the public interests can be entrusted with perfect confidence. Although opposed to him in politics, we note his nomination with pleasure, and as he will be elected, we feel certain he will never betray the trust confided to him.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AGENTS.—C. W. Taylor, Beaver Falls; Evan Pugh, New Brighton; J. Linnenbrink, Rochester.

TO ADVERTISERS.—The Beaver Radical is the most extensively circulated Weekly Newspaper in Western Pennsylvania.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.
Going West—Mail, 7,46 a. m; Accommodation 5,40 p. m.
Going East—Accommodation, 9,19 a. m; Mail, ,37 p. m; Express, 7,07 p. m.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
Western mail leaves at 6.45 a.m.; arrives at 3 p.m.
Eastern mail leaves at 2 p. m.; arrives at 8 a. m.

The attention of the public is directed to the following new advertisements, which appear in THE RADICAL to-day:

New Adv—Weaver & Co	C
New Adv—Rowell & Co	C
New Adv—S. M. Petengill	C
Estray—Adam Poe	1s3t
Administrator's Notice—G. C. Speyerer	*
Special Notices—Speyerer & Sons	6l1t
Special Notice—Drs. Oldshue	34l1t
Special Notice—Baking Powder	19l1t
Special Notice—Normal School	C
Beaver Seminary—M. E. Scheibner	1½stf

A lodge of the I. O. of O. F., has been established and is in full operation in Hookstown.

One hundred barrels salt, one car load Canton City Flour, one car extra flour and feed, one hundred kegs of nails, one ton white lead, two dozen Westmoreland grain cradles just received at Speyerer & Sons, Rochester, Pa.

Wanted.—10 good coal miners wanted, steady employment, house rent free. Enquire of Captain R. Calhoon, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa.

For Sale.—We have several hundred pounds of old paper at this office which will be sold cheap.

Two entire new two Horse Wagons, for sale at Speyerer & Son's. feb21-tf.

The wheat crop in Greene county is reported to be larger this year than any previous year for some time.

It pays to get an education at the State Normal School, Edinboro, Pa.

One car load of Canton City Mills flour, for sale by Speyerer & Son's, Rochester.

It was cold enough Saturday and Sunday nights to make old bachelors think of a bed for two, and double spoon fashion-sleeping a winter luxury.

Ice Cold Sparkling Soda Water, flavored with Pure Fruit Syrups, always fresh from Hugo Andriessen's Marble Fountains.

Good Teachers are Wanted. Persons of good health, and good abilities can become good teachers. Address, with stamp, J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

P. M. Smith, of Carmichael, Greene county, has been arrested for selling liquor without having paid the special tax to the government. He was held in $1,000 for trial at the October term of the U. S. District Court.

The excellent and superior United States Organs, manufactured by Whitney and Raymond, Cleveland, Ohio. These Organs are fully warranted, powerful, soft toned, and made of the best material. For further information write to or call upon Smith Curtis, Agent, RADICAL office, Beaver, Pa.

J. R. Reed & Co., 68 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., have on hand a splendid assortment of American, Swiss, and English watches. Their stock of jewelry, diamonds, silver, and silver plated ware is very large and fine, and cannot be excelled in the city. It will pay any one just to call and examine their great variety of fancy goods in elegant designs and of superior workmanship. This firm repairs watches in the best manner and promptly. If any of our readers wish to purchase any jewelry we advise them to go to J. R. Reed & Co. and tell them that he or she saw their advertisement in THE BEAVER RADICAL and was induced thereby to call, and our word for it you will get a good bargain. Try it.

A Fire broke out in Dr. McLean's house, Beaver, on Monday at noon which caused considerable excitement. It was but a short time before the fire was extinguished and the damage was only a slight hole in the roof.

The Canonsburg *Herald* says that John R. Weaver left at the office a specimen of rye that measured seven feet four inches. "How is that for high?" Who can beat it?

Second Attempt to Escape.—Willie Oyler, who was arrested in Rochester, on the 12th inst., for picking fifty dollars from the pocket of Mrs. Robinson, of Freedom, at Barnum's show, and who escaped from jail within an hour from the time he was locked up, and was re-arrested in Pittsburgh the evening of the same day, and brought back by the Sheriff on the Monday following, has made two attempts to break jail since. In the first attempt he secured, in some way, a stove door latch, by which he dug through the iron clad cell, in which he was incarcerated, into the adjoining cell. The spot selected for his operations was a bare place, about a foot square, behind the sewer that had never been covered with the sheet iron. It is not known just when he dug the hole, but evidently he had planned his escape with a good deal of ingenuity. The empty adjoining cell was locked and unused, but Mr. Oyler had picked the lock in the day time on the outside when having the liberty of the hall, and had also fastened a thread, blacked, to the latch, by which he could raise it from the inside, and thus open the door. Probably on Saturday night he was in the hall of the jail through the passage way he had made, but had not time before light to complete his plans, and so deferred them to the next night. In the meantime the Sheriff discovered the hole in the wall, and to prevent further attempts placed the little fellow, whom iron doors and walls could not hold, in irons of the latest and most improved pattern. Now surely, thought the Sheriff, he is safe, he never can slip those bracelets. There was a little wire ring to the dinner plate, which Mr. Oyler appropriated, and this wire he bent into a key by which he succeeded in unlocking his hand cuffs on Monday, and being in the hall, he made another desperate effort to escape. He climbed up a water pipe some ten feet high, swung himself up and over a balcony that projects beyond the pipe some three feet, and thence climbed up another pipe to the water tank, from which he cut through the wall of the arched roof, thence made his way to the atic of the main building, then into the observatory, on to the roof, down the lightning rod, on to the ground of the jail yard. At this point of his proceedings he was discovered and the alarm was given. The little fellow ran on his hands and one foot like a cat, and concealed himself in the coal house, where he was found by the Deputy Sheriff up under the roof, in one corner, sticking like a bat.

Mr. Oyler is small, agile, one-legged, about 18½ years old, the leader of a gang of thieves in Pittsburgh, and is said to be hard to catch. He certainly possesses ingenuity and perseverance worthy of a better cause.

August 19th, School opens. For Catalogue, Circulars and Educational Tracts, address with stamp, J. A. Cooper, Edinboro, Pa.

100 barrels of Salt, at wholesale and retail, at Speyerer & Son's, Rochester.

Beaver County Temperance Union.—The Officers and Board of Managers of the Beaver County Temperance Union, at a meeting held in Beaver Falls, July 1st, decided that the facts necessitated the calling of a meeting of the county society for the purpose of advising together as to the best and wisest course to be pursued whereby evil disposed persons who persist in doing violence to the will of the large majority of the gohd citizens of this county as expressed at the ballot box last spring on the question of *prohibition*, may be brought to justice. The fact is apparent to all that many of the grog shops continue to sell as heretofore, and that both in this and from adjoining counties sell and hank about our streets both malt and distilled liquors, and agents of dealers from the cities frequently visit our citizens to solicit and receive their orders for liquors, clearly in violation of both law and good order.

The "Union" will meet at the M. E. Church in Rochester, on Tuesday, July 29th, 1873, at 10 o'clock, A. M. We invite all friends and lovers of right and their fellow men to meet with us, for now is the time to strike and save the cause of Prohibition from being trampled upon by these law defying beings who would rob us of all that is dear to us, and give us instead all the miseries and sorrows known to man. Pastors of the Christian church are requested to present this to their charges and urge their attention, that we may have a full turnout of the temperance strength and adopt such measures and plans as may best secure the end we all seek. *Prohibition of the liquor traffic.*

REV. J. I. FRAZER, Pres't.
J. H. DECKER, Sec'y.
THORNTON A. SHINN,
A. M. BARBOUR,
T. J. CHANDLER,
A. BESTWICK,
A. Y. GALLAGHER,
Managers.

As the purchase of a Sewing Machine is of may be an act for a life-time, care should be taken in selecting one that time and use have proven to be the best. Time tries all things. "Use only furnishes the final test." Opinions of the skillful may be of value, but time is needed to confirm them. While the Singer Sewing Machine Company has given the public the finest fruits of inventive genius, they have guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, but it has kept free from all useless complications. Simplicity of parts, and adaptation to the widest range of work has been the constant aim.

Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but One Kind of Stitch, and that with the Fewest Movements Possible. Hence the Machine may run constantly for twenty years, or a life-time, and work just as well as when new.

R. STRAW & Co, No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. april25-3m

Wool—The New Clip and the Outlook.—The New York *Bulletin* of the 12th inst., says: The course of the wool market for the past few years has been such as to impress upon all classes of dealers in that staple the importance to their interests of more cautious operating, and of the utter avoidance of all speculation. The time is passed when the wool markets of this country can be easily controlled in the interests of speculators. The magnitude of our clip might interpose no serious obstacle, perhaps, as a concert of action between the growers and dealers—whose interests as against those of the manufacturers are identical—might easily be arranged. There is, however, in the foreign clip a lever with which the manufacturers can so far control the course of our market as to protect themselves from any combination seeking to effect anything more than a legitimate advance sympathizing with improved values abroad. Within the past few years American manufacturers have learned the value to them of the power which they thus control, and to wield it has become a matter of little difficulty in view of the growing closeness of our commercial relations with Europe. Experience thus far has proved that it is in the long run to the best interests of our manufacturers to avoid, as far as possible, heavy operations on their own account, either in the wool producing markets of our own or other countries. If conducted independently of speculation, trade is more satisfactory when the supplies of manufacturers are drawn chiefly through the regular channels. To the few who are able to control for their full year's supply of domestic at the beginning of the season, buying direct from the farmer may be an advantage. But the purchases of manufacturers in the interior are almost invariably made at a higher figure than Eastern dealers can afford to pay, and a range of prices in the country based upon the figures paid by the consumers is always of disadvantage, and almost invariably a break has to follow before the wool moves freely into the Eastern markets, or the dealers here who purchase at the prices manufacturers can afford to pay have to suffer a loss before the stocks are worked up. The experiences of 1871 had the effect of keeping manufacturers at home last year, and, as the rule, their purchases in the interior have been unimportant thus far this year. A few, chiefly the buyers of delaine wools, have gone into the country for their supplies, but the buyers for Eastern houses have suffered much from competition with consumers, and although there has been an occasional reactionary feeling, the clips taken up have generally been at prices which dealers were willing to pay. Allowing for commission, interest, freight, shrinkage, etc., and ten cents per pound is only a fair margin between the purchasing price in the country and the selling rate here. This leaves the dealer barely a profit, and as 48@51c is the best range that can be quoted upon average clips in this market, it is evident that buyers cannot afford to pay more than 40c in the country for clips as they run. The range quoted upon actual sales in Ohio and Michigan is 40@45c, with few transactions except of very choice lots above 42@43c. Old X and XX Ohio fleeces are worth here to-day 50@52½c, and allowing these figures to be maintained upon the new wools when the supply of old has run out, there will be no more than a fair margin for dealers.

The course of the foreign markets for some time past has been in favor of buyers, and the outlook upon fine wools indicates that foreign supplies will be available at a price competing closely with our wools at the current figures. The supplies in our seaboard markets at present are pretty full, and the manufacturer, whose wants just now are not pressing, is in a position to act with considerable independence. Dealers cannot afford to risk heavy purchases except at perfectly safe prices, and the result must be a concession on the part of the farmer to meet the views of buyers, or a looking up of the bulk of the clip in the country. Our reports of the market for some time past have shown how slow was the movement from dealers' hands, but it will be seen by the annexed table of receipts since January 1st, that the arrivals have been more than sufficient to supply even an active demand:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1.

Foreign	29,358	63,668
Domestic	30,094	18,101
Californian	9,960	9,107
Total	69,412	90,876

The new clip is likely to be fully up to the average amount, and there are abundant supplies of foreign easily available, so that the possibility of the cry of deficient stocks being again raised is precluded. Most of the foreign markets are easy, those on the continent being actually depressed. The telegrams from London auctions, which opened on Thursday, quote an advance of 1½d upon Austrian combing, with clothing grades firm, and recent letters from leading dealers in London favor the idea of better prices. The markets for fabrics are in a healthy condition, as a rule, and stocks of raw materials in the United Kingdom are said to be sufficiently light to give dealers the advantage, at the moment, on clothing wools.

Lot of White Lime and Cement, at Speyerer & Son's, Rochester.

Terrible Crime in Butler.—We have to record this morning the details of a shocking story of connubial infelicity in Butler, and a deliberate attempt to poison a man and his children. With no desire to prejudice the case of parties now under arrest for supposed complicity in the crime, we merely state what are known to be facts:

Last Friday morning, Mr. John Snyder and two of his children, living in Springdale, in the borough of Butler, were taken violently ill at the breakfast table, with all the symptoms of having been poisoned. Drs. Graham and Bredin, of the borough, were at once called in and administered antidotes. The patients after a few hours were much better, and the physicians pronounced them out of danger. The opinion of the physicians was that poison of some kind had been taken, but in such large doses as to produce nausea sufficient to counteract its deadly effect. Accordingly, an analysis was made of different articles on the breakfast table. The result discovered a large quanity of arsenic in the coffee. This furnished a satisfactory cause for the illness of Mr. Snyder and the children, but light was still wanting on the question of who put the poison into the coffee. It was suggested by some of the neighbors that Mr. Snyder should at once move away from his own house to that of one of his relatives, and take his children with him, but this he steadfastly refused to do.

The condition of the three persons poisoned on Friday continued to improve until Saturday evening, when Mr. Snyder was suddenly taken ill again with the same symptoms as before. Again the physicians were summoned, and they at once pronounced it another case of poisoning by arsenic. But, as in the previous attempt, an over dose had been given, and the violent vomiting produced saved the life of the intended victim. On Sunday, Mr. Snyder was removed to the house of his brother in the south end of the borough, in accordance with the repeated demands of all his friends.

An investigation was then begun as to the sale of arsenic at the different drug stores, and resulted in an important piece of information. One John W. Foreman had recently bought a quantity of the poison for the ostensible purpose of killing a dog, and suspicion at once fastened upon him. This suspicion was strengthened by the fact that Foreman lived in one part of the double house, the other part of which was occupied by Snyder and his family. It is also stated that Foreman has of late paid more attentions to Mrs. Snyder than to his own wife, and that the latter left home two or three weeks since on account of neglect and harsh treatment.

Foreman was arrested on Sunday night, on an information made before Justice Keck, and lodged in jail. Yesterday noon Mrs. Snyder was also arrested and committed to the same safe keeping. It is understood that the accused will have a hearing at once—possibly to-day.

Mr. Snyder is about thirty-five years of age, and a steady, hard working man. He says that, until Sunday last, he never had the remotest suspicion of the loss of his wife's true affection. He has always regarded Foreman as a friend, and treated him accordingly. The separation of Foreman and his wife be supposed to be wholly on account of differences of their own, which in no way concerned him.

Foreman is younger than Snyder, and is said to have been wild when a boy. He was brought up in Butler, but went away upon his marriage with a lady of considerable property. Last fall he returned to Butler with his wife, and went to housekeeping in the house with the Snyders. Many of his neighbors have seen more of his domestic disagreements and more of his devotion to Mrs. Snyder than seems to have come to the knowledge of the unsuspecting husband of the latter.

Mrs. Snyder is near the age of Foreman. She is said to put a bold front on the matter of her imprisonment, and to be rather defiant than otherwise.

The usually quiet town of Butler is, very naturally, greatly excited over the occurrences herein recited. We suppress many rumors and surmises which have reached us—one implicating another woman in the poisoning—preferring to await a dispassionate and judicial investigation of the whole case. The facts will be laid before our readers as they shall thus be determined.—*Pitts. Com. July 22.*

The board of education in Wheeling, W. Va., have resolved to pay female teachers the same wages as males, where they do the same amount of labor. This is a move in the right direction, and it is to be hoped that the Directors in this county, will take this matter into consideration, and make the female teachers' wages more equal in proportion with that of the males.

It is doubtful, says the Washington *Review and Examiner*, whether Prof. W. J. Meyers will accept the position of LeMoyne Professor of Agriculture and correlative branches, recently tendered him by the Trustees of Washington and Jefferson College, at a salary of $1,500. The Cadiz School Board offer him the same sum to stay with them.

Monthly Union Service.—The Monthly Union Service will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, of Bridgewater, on next Sabbath evening at 8 o'clock. Whilst all are invited to attend, the young men of the community are especially invited to be present.

Joe Snellenburg, one of the Snellenburg Brothers, of New Brighton, went out in a skiff above the Falls, on Saturday, for a pleasure ride. When out in the river above the falls, discovering that he could not manage the boat, and that it would go over the falls, jumped out with the intention of swimming ashore, but his legs becoming entangled with his clothes he did not make much headway and the current carried him down over the falls. He sustained no damage, we believe, except a few scratches and bruises. Joe may understand how to cut a suit of clothes and satisfy his customers, but he don't understand how to manage a boat in the Big Beaver, and we advise him hereafter to stick to dry land.

Wanted.—John H. Ewing, of Shippingport Pa., is now buying WOOL, paying from 40 to 43 cents. He wants all he can get. jy18tf

The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Cash assetts over sixty millions of dollars. Is the largest and wealthiest company in the world, and the oldest Life Insurance Company in America. Policy costs less in this Company from year to year, that in any other Company.

WHAT IS THE VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE?

Let the reader make a practical and personal examination of the subject. Have you a family dependent on you for support? If so you have a duty to perform. If you are engaged in active business, consider what would probably happen if your plans were set aside and other persons were called in to close up your affairs. Your creditors clamorous, your labors suddenly ended; your property sacrificed to the highest bidder. There might be little left for your family. All this might be the result if death should overtake you next week, or next year, and you have no lease of life. You may be strong and healthy to-day, but are you sure that health, strength and life will be yours to-morrow? You ought to guard against this contingency. You insure your property, why not insure your life! Is it much more valuable? Suppose you have an insurance in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York equal to the amount of your indebtedness, your wife or your friends, at your death, then have the means in hand to pay all that you owe. The warehouse, the store, the goods and merchandise are free from all incumbrance. No sacrifices need be made. Your family have property which, by your forethought, they are enabled to preserve, and will furnish the means of support.

The longer Insurance is postponed, the greater will be the premium. Nor can it be obtained upon any terms by those not in good health. Hence the immediate attention to this matter.

A. B. CLARK,
je13-4w Agent for Beaver county, Pa.

The Butler *Citizen* says: It is with no ordinary pleasure that we can say the crops of our county will, from present appearances be good this year. The wheat crop, from information that we can rely upon from all parts of the county, will be very good. Its present look is quite promising. The grass, that many feared would be short from the long dry spell, has started out in rapid growth since the recent welcome rains and now bids fair for a good crop. The corn also has taken a start that gives hope of an abundant yield. The oats look very well and a more than ordinary breadth has been sown. If no disaster befals us the crops of the county as a whole will be good.

The Connealtville *Courier and Record* says: Our Linesville correspondent writes: A few days since, while Mr. John Dye was engaged in drifting into the side of a ravine on his farm, one mile east of town, he struck and dug out a very fine specimen of copper ore. The specimen is in a very ragged hook form, and weighs fifteen ounces. It has the appearance of being about ninety-five per cent. ore, and is so pronounced by those who have examined it. A small portion of silver dross was also found to be sticking into the crevices of the specimen. We hope this territory will be examined and tested.

Adjourned Court was held in Beaver on Wednesday, July 23d. Judge Acheson was absent on account of sickness. Judges Lawrence and Wilson were present and attended to such matters as came before them. On motion of J. H. Cunningham, Esq., a committee was appointed, consisting of Hon. James S. Rutan, James Cameron and G. L. Eberhart, Esqs., to examine N. C. Martin on the theory and practice of law. Mr. Martin desires to be admitted to the Bar at the September term of court.

Pass Him Round.—A nice young man rejoicing in the name Ira G. Chase, and claiming to be a clerk in the Register's Office, Teresury Department, at Washington, D. C., is traveling the country dead beating his way. He has a pocket full of railroad passes and what purports to be a check on some United States depository for a portion of his pay. He is as smooth in speech as a first class fruit tree agent, and so plausible and well appearing that he can deceive some who claim to be sharp. A man invested $5 in him and received the following in answer to a letter of inquiry in regard to Ira:

TRES'Y DEP'T, REGISTER'S OFFICE,
July 12, 1873.

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of yours of the 10th inst., stating that on June 3 you loaned Ira G. Chase five dollars, who claimed to be a clerk in this office and inquiring whether his statement is correct. I have to state that Ira G. Chase has not been a clerk in this office since April, 1869. From the number of similar letters of inquiry, it appears that he makes a business of borrowing small sums on the credit of being a clerk in this office on leave of absence.

Very respectfully, &c.,
JOHN ALLISON, *Register.*

Pianos and Organs.—If you would save money in the purchase of either Piano or Organ call at J. M. Leighner & Co.'s., 121 Federal street, Allegheny City. Sole agents for the popular new Jubilee Organs. Pianos of every make. Call or write for Circular. We guarantee prices lower than any other house in the city. je20-1m.

Mrs. Oldham G. Craig, who received severe injuries by the runaway accident mentioned last week died, we understand, on Tuesday of last week.

A Novel Plan for the Improvement of the Ohio River.—The citizens of Pittsburgh, ever liable to be caught with new ideas however impracticable, or improbable, are now bothering their heads with a project to improve the Ohio river from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati. The river between these two cities is troubled with low water, and to overcome this, it is proposed to pump water from Lake Erie into Chautauqua lake which filling the outlet and Allegheny river will naturally swell the Ohio. Not long since a meeting of the prominent citizens was held at Pittsburgh to discuss the feasibility of this plan. Mr. Thurston said Chautauqua lake seemed a pivot around which many points of the river improvement enterprise revolved. The lake, he said, seemed to be fed by some subterranean source, and there was a probability that it might be connected with the larger lakes. A civil engineer, whose position gave considerable weight to his opinion, had expressed it as his opinion that the project of pumping water into Lake Chautauqua from Lake Erie was entirely practicable. General Worrell, an eminent engineer, had at a previous meeting laid an elaborate paper before the Commissioners, arguing the feasibility of this plan.

General Moorhead said that if there was any way possible to run water from Lake Erie into Chautauqua Lake it would supply the river with plenty of water; but he thought this impossible, unless some new discoveries in hydraulic engineering were made.

General Power said that Conneaut lake might be made serviceable, but would from its location require to be drained into the Ohio river at Beaver. Chautauqua Lake is more favorably located. A committee was then appointed to visit Chautauqua Lake and ascertain the practicability of establishing reservoirs in that vicinity.

Should this plan be successful, Chautauqua will become noted as a county of great resources. Not only furnishing butter, cheese and milk to the surrounding country but water also.

The Chautauqua *News* thinks it is a nonsensical idea and says:

Will some of our engineering ability—from Geo. B. McClellan down—please inform us how water is to be drawn from lake Erie, a distance of over seven hundred feet, to lake Chautauqua, in sufficient quantities to produce a never-ending flood in the Ohio river. Chautauqua Lake is fed principally from springs, and her water is as pure as the air above it, which probably accounts for this an quenchable desire to reach it. If you can't live except you bathe in Chautauqua's waters, you must come to Mayville to live, and leave the filth of the Ohio, and the dust of Pittsburgh behind. But if you will never be satisfied until you give it a test, just prepare an eight hundred feet spout, bring it up here, insert it in lake Erie, and stay here to watch developments like the Jews on the walls of the Holy City, until you are thoroughly convinced.—*Tidioute Journal.*

We have received the catalogue of the State Normal School, Edinboro, Erie county, Pa., for the year 1873-3, which contains much useful information on education and other matters of interest to the student. Also some tracts on education that are valuable. We quote from what is said on the marks and duties of the student:

He is punctual.
He is thorough.
He is earnest.
He is studious.
He is truthful.
He is quiet.
He is attentive.
He is clear in his recitations.
He is accurate in his statements.
He is gentlemanly in his deportment.
He is prompt when called to recite.
He never whispers in school.
He never visits in study hours.
He never says, "I can't."
He walks quietly.
He studies with all his might.
He obeys the laws of health in reference to exercise, diet and sleep.
He should cultivate self-reliance.
He should resist temptation.
He should keep good company.
He should read good books.
He should form good habits.
He should improve his time.
He should cheerfully obey his teacher.
He should set a good example.
He should always do the best he can.

Our System of Practice.

The medical world has become divided into so many different cliques, isms and pathies, that our peculiar system of practice may need some explanation.

We treat all chronic diseases upon the most scientific principles of Urino-Pathology and Rational medicine.

Our remedies are principally vegetable, discarding the use of *Calomel or Mercury in any form.*

Our mode of detecting diseases is by ocular, chemical and miscrocopic examination of the urine. By these scientific investigations we are enabled to detect the most obscure diseases and to prescribe the remedies in accordance with the true nature of each particular case.

Therefore we invite all those laboring under lingering diseases, who have not been cured because perhaps their complaints were not properly understood, to send us a vial of urine for examination and have the necessary medicine sent them.

This can be done by express (not by mail.) Our practice in this way extends all over the United States. Our charge for examinations and medicines furnished ranges from three to ten dollars.

Write plain and give *full name, age,* and residence of the *patient,* and the communication will be promptly attended to.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.,
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

Address Drs. Oldshue, 122 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Singer Sewing Machine is the best in the market and if you want to buy a machine that never gets out of order, is durable and will do all kinds of work and give perfect satisfaction, then go to R. Straw & Co., No. 10 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you can get just such a machine as you want. je20-6t

James Alexander Mowatt, Esq., who for upwards of twenty years was connected with the press of Great Britian and Ireland, and popularly known as one of the most eloquent, logical and forcible lectures of the United Kingdom, and one of the most zealous advocates of prohibition in that country will address the people of Rochester and vicinity on Tuesday evening, 29th inst, at half past seven o'clock, in the M. E. Church of Rochester, upon the subject of Local Prohibition, and the various phrases of the temperance question as was presented to the people. Turn out, friends, and hear plain truths, it will cost you nothing.

Jocob Davis, Esq., a young member of the Pittsburgh bar, who was first admitted to the practice of law here about five years ago, died of consumption on Monday at the residence of his mother, near Paris Washington county. Mr. Davis had, we understand, succeeded very well and was making considerable progress in his profession. He was an estimable young man, good citizen, and during the war served with distinction in the eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The Lawrence *Guardian* says: A new railroad company has been organized in Meadville under the name of the Mahoning & Pittsburgh Railroad Company, with A. S. Dickson as President, and J. H. Lenhart, Leon C. Magaw, M Park Davis, A. H. Steele and John T. Wann as Directors. The road is to be constructed from a point at or near where the Pennsylvania and Ohio Canal crosses the State line in the county of Lawrence, to the city of New Castle in said county.

—One of our town girls broke off an engagement because her lover wore cheap paper collars, and yet at the same time (the story may not be true) she was wearing garters torn from an old pillow slip.

—Some of our young ladies say that they don't object to good looking young men gazing square in their faces, but it makes them *awful* angry when they look back and find the lads looking back too.

—Mr. Geo. Vandegrift, of New Castle, lost three children by whooping cough in two weeks.

Mountain Cake.—To the yolks of six eggs, well beaten, add two cups of white sugar, three-quarters cup butter, one cup sweet milk, three-and-a-half cups flour, having in it one measure of Banner Baking Powder, Whites of two eggs, beaten stiff. Make in jelly cake pans. When cold spread each layer with an icing made with the whites of four eggs, beaten stiff, one pound powdered sugar and one table-spoonful extract of lemon.

Each can of the Banner Baking Powder contains a small measure, to be used even full, according to printed directions. If you cannot obtain this really valuable article from your grocer, send twenty-five cents by mail, addressed to Banner Baking Powder, P. O. Lock Box, 317, Pittsburgh, Pa., and you will receive, postage paid, a quarter pound package, together with a list of fifty valuable Recipes.

Our notice of the competitive examination for the appointment of a cadet at West Point, from the Twenty-Fourth district, which came off at New Brighton on the 11th inst., was by mistake omitted last week. There were sixteen applicants, some were rejected on physical examination. The successful candidate was Mr. Alexander McCarrel Patch, of Houstonville, Washington county, and is a student of the Canonsburg Academy.

The barn of John R. McIlvain, of Somerset township, Washington county, was struck by lightning on the 2d inst. The fluid knocked off the weatherboards from one corner, and split a corner post, and killed eighteen sheep, standing near the foundation wall outside, belonging to John A. Huffman. Barn insured.

Mormons Enroute for Utah.—Nearly one thousand emigrants, persons of both sexes, including children, passed through Pittsburgh last week on their way to Salt Lake City. They are described as respectable looking Europeans, cleanly dressed, well behaved and in good spirits.

The Steubenville *Gazette,* says that but little wool has been sold in that county. The prices range from 38 to 42 cents. The wool growers do not appear very anxious to sell, while the wool buyers do not appear very anxious to purchase.

Washington County Items.—The Valley Railroad will be completed as far as Monongahela City, by the first of August.

Col. Kirk has resigned his position as Captain of the "Washington Greys."

One of the heaviest rain storms that has visited Washington, Pa., this season took place on Monday evening, the 14th inst.

Rev. Dr. Smith, of Canonsburg, who was Professor of Greek in Jefferson College for a number of years, was presented a few days ago, with a purse of $100 by the Alumni of the class of '63.

Dr. Iseman's house, of this place, was struck with lightning during the severe thunder storm that passed over here on Thursday morning of last week. It tore off a part of the roof, splintered the side of the house and cracked one of the corner foundation stones. The inmates were shocked some, but not injured. Mrs. Reed, living a short distance from the Doctor's, was knocked down, and others felt it.

New Brighton Scouring Works.—Buckley & Bradbury, scourers and refinishers of Carpets, Shawls, Damask and Lace Curtains, &c., &c., New Brighton, Pa. Agents, C. Slade, No. 2 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Elliott & Lyons, 53 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Great preparations are being made at Pittsburgh for the accommodation of delegates to the State teachers convention to assemble there next month: A programme of exercises has been prepared which will prove most interesting and acceptable. During the session, addresses will be delivered by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, Charles H. Verrill, Edward Gideon, of Philadelphia, Superintendent Wickersham and others. Arrangements will be made so that members of the Association may visit the different manufacturing establishments of the city, and, among other exercises, an open air meeting will be held in one of the many groves of the suburbs.

A runaway.—On Wednesday of last week, as Mr. Brierly, wife and baby were coming down the Brighton hill to the bridge, in a buggy, the horse became unmanageable owing to some breakage of the harness and undertook to run. Mr. Brierley jumped from the buggy, but held fast to the lines and was dragged some distance, but finally succeeded in stopping the horse and preventing any further damage.

The Career of a Great Remedy.

Twenty summers have elapsed since it was briefly announced that a new vegetable tonic and alterative, bearing the name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, had been added to the list of preventive and restorative medicines. The modest advertisement which invited attention to the preparation stated that it had been used with great success in private practice as a cure for dyspepsia, billious complaints constipation and intermittent fever. It was soon discovered that the article possessed extraordinary properties. The people, of every class, tested its merits as a tonic, stimulant, corrective and restorative, and found that its effects more than fulfilled their hopes and expectations. From that time to the present its course has been upward and onward, and it stands to-day at the head of all medicines of its class, American or imported, in the magnitude of its sales and its reputation as a safe, agreeable and potent invigorant and restorative. For languor and debility, lack of appetite and gastric disturbances so common during the summer months, it is absolutely infallible. Indigestion, billious disorders, constipation, nervousness, periodical fevers, and all the ordinary complaints generated by a vitiated and humid atmosphere, vanish under its renovating and regulating influence. This is its record, avouched by volumes of intelligent testimony, extending over a period of a fifth of a century, and comprehending the names of thousands of well known citizens belonging to every class and calling. In Europe it is thought a great thing to obtain the patronage of royalty or a "patent medicine," but Hostetter's Bitters has been spontaneously approved by millions of independent sovereigns, and its patent consists in their endorsement.

MARRIED.

KRONK—CRAIG—July 10th, 1873, by Rev. R. Cartwright, Mr. W. W. D. Kronk and Miss G. L. Craig, of Freedom, Pa.

LOMAX—BROWN—On Monday, July 21st, at his office in Rochester, by John Y. Marks, Esq., Mr. Eliab Lomax and Miss Amy Brown, both of Lowellville, Ohio.

BARNES—SMITH—July 17th, 1873, by Rev. M. Spangler, Mr. Lethelious Barnes and Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, both of Shippingport, Beaver county, Pa.

NEW BRIGHTON GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY WADE WILSON.

White Wheat per bushel			$1 70
Red	do	" "	1 65
Rye	"	"	75
Oats	"	"	40
Corn (shelled)	"	"	55

New Advertisements.

THE VERY BEST PLAN

By which you can obtain Life Insurance is the Low Premium, All Cash Stock Plan. It furnishes the largest amount of insurance for a given sum of money. The contract is plain and definite, without complication, mystery or uncertainty. The policy is always worth its face, the premium never increases. It is the most satisfactory and economical plan for the insurant. THE TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., grants Life Insurance upon this excellent plan. Its security is unquestioned. Apply to any agent, or send for a circular.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR THE NEW BOOK
Epidemic and Contagious Diseases
with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera, and all analogous diseases. No Family Safe Without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED FOR
EVERYBODY'S OWN PHYSICIAN,
by C. W. GLEASON, M. D. Sells rapidly. One agent sold 100 in one week. Apply at once to H. N. McKINNEY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A large body of Timber and Iron Ore Lands in Middle Pennsylvania; estimated to cut 50,000,000 feet of sound white oak, white and yellow pine and hemlock. On and near floating streams, with steam saw mill, boom, &c., on the Susquehanna. Apply to P. W. SHEAFER, Pottsville, Pa.

ADORN YOUR HOMES with the new Chromo, "Awake" and "Asleep." Sells like wildfire. The pair sent for 50 cents. A large discount to agents. Address W. F. CARPENTER, Foxboro, Mass.

$40 Per Week in Cash to agents. Everything furnished and expenses paid. A. COULTER & CO., Charlotte, Mich.

MONEY Easily make with Stencil & Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover, Street, Boston.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED IN 1837.
Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual diseases. For terms of treatment call or address by mail address. S. H. HUNSDON,
31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

ESTRAY.

Came to the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greene township, Beaver county, Pa., on or about the 15th inst., a grey mare, 17 or 18 years old, light built and thin of flesh. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law. ADAM POE,
jy25-3t. Georgetown, Pa.

HISTORY OF THE BEAVER VALLEY.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BEAVER VALLEY, June, 1873.

[Paper o. 17.]

NEW BRIGHTON'S EARLY DAYS.

The history of the thrifty and prosperous town of New Brighton carries the mind back to a time when no man dare settle on the soil upon which it is now located. Stories of adventure in semi-aboriginal life are not yet unknown, and there are goodly old people yet living whose minds have a vivid recollection of scenes and incidents characteristic of early times, and which show in a marked manner the sturdy character and matchless courage of our town's fathers and mothers. As already shown, its history brings to recollection the expedition of Colonel Boquet, in 1764, and the building of the Block House in 1778. Here the Moravians had to leave their canoes and walk around the falls of Beaver on their way to Coscosky. The soil was drenched with human blood more than once, in the conflicts between the Indians and whites, and was the theatre of tragedies scarcely excelled on the American continent. Not long after the close of the revolutionary war, men began to turn their attention to the pretty and inviting vales and hills of the present town, and patents were secured for a part of the lands upon which it is situated. It is now situated upon what was in the early history of the lands known as tracts No. 91 to 95 inclusive, owned and settled and improved by an excellent class of men, as follows:

Tract No. 91, comprising that part of the town lying below Block House run, was owned by Mr. Mitchell, one of the eldest settlers in the valley, and upon which there was erected a dwelling situated some place near the present residence of Mr. Bird, on a bluff near the river.

North of this lay tract No. 92, owned by Thomas Lukens, comprising that portion of the town lying below Broadway. Upon this tract Mr. Lukens had a residence on the banks of the Beaver, on a little flat nearly opposite Fallston bridge, being at the foot of the hill upon which the Block House stood. The tract is now covered with the most imposing and beautiful residences in the town, and in all respects probably the most desirable for a good home.

Tract No. 93, lying north of this and composing in great part Broadway street, was patented by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania in 1786, to Elias Boudinot and William Bradford, the tract being then styled Roxborough. Messrs. Boudinot and Bradford paid the State one hundred and eleven pounds and seven shillings for this large body of land, and it was sold in 1829 for five thousand dollars to Benjamin Sharpless and David Townsend. The same land, exclusive of buildings, might now be bought for the modest sum of $925,000 per acre, which is perhaps a fair increase in real estate. Upon this tract was a stone house, located a few feet below where Bentley & Gerwig's warehouse now stands. This building was occupied by Isaac Wilson in the beginning of the century, at which time his son, J. W. Wilson, planted in front of the house, on each side of the gate, two locust trees, one of which is now standing, having defied the blasts of Heaven for over sixty years, but is now quietly giving way to the axeman of to-day, that more room may be had for manufacturing. This old relic ought to be sacredly protected and cared for as a reminder of less prosperous days.

Next in order is tract No. 94, which was purchased from Thomas Bradford for $2,000 in the year 1801, by Benjamin Sharpless and David Townsend. Upon it was located a log house near the canal, in the rear of the present residence of William Kennedy.

Tract No. 95 belonged to Hoopes, Townsend & Co., and upon this tract was built a log house by Joseph T. Townsend, one of the firm, which is yet standing, and is known under the familiar title of the Murray House, or, as formerly styled, "Murray Castle." There was also standing, about the year 1816, a log house occupied by Benjamin Townsend, on the present site of Evan Townsend's residence. These were the only dwelling houses on the site of the town at the time it was surveyed.

THE FIRST SIGN OF BUSINESS LIFE.

Long before a town was either laid out or built, or probably ever thought of, there was put in operation a flouring mill near Patterson's dam, known as Wolf's mill, which was the first mill of any kind on this side of the river, and the only flouring mill for some years in this region. To it with their grain came men from a distance of thirty miles, a fact sufficiently suggestive of the discomfort of the times. There were no well graded roads for travel at that time, but, as was generally the case, a single path large enough for a horse and rider to pass over was the route of transit to the mill. The old mill was run as late as 1820, and stood until the digging of the canal, when it gave way to the demands of commerce.

Some time during the years 1806 and 1807 an attempt was made by a man named Walton to establish a shipyard in the present limits of the town, a short distance below M. O. Kennedy's present residence.

His idea was that her material, labor, living, &c., would be cheap, and that boats and ships could be built much cheaper than at any other point. From here he would float his vessels down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers for use. He tried it, but soon fled to more congenial quarters.

He probably failed to take into account the drawbacks of extremely low water, and the opposite, of the most angry and destructive floods. The town of East Brighton the embryo New Brighton of to-day, was laid out in lots in the spring of 1814. It was surveyed on tract No. 94, then owned by the Messrs. Townsend and Pugh. The occasion of the laying out of this village, the circumstances that gave rise to it, are briefly related as follows:

To meet the demands of a trade then springing into life, it was thought desirable to build a bridge connecting Brighton and these lands. A charter had been procured for that purpose, providing for the erection of a bridge across the waters of the Beaver, to connect Brighton and the site of New Brighton, stipulating that it should be built in front of Brighton, now Beaver Falls. The parties who had the charter desired to build the bridge so that its eastern terminus would be on what is now Bridge street in New Brighton, but were met with the difficulty that in so doing the terminus of the Brighton side would not be in front of Brighton, and hence would violate the express terms of their charter. In order to overcome this difficulty, it was decided to lay out an addition to Brighton on the opposite side of the river, and call it East Brighton. By doing this the eastern end of the bridge would be built in front of Brighton (East) and the terms of the charter complied with. This is the origin of the town, and trivial as it may seem, it is nevertheless a fact and an interesting one. Joseph Hoopes, one of the firm of Hoopes, Townsend & Co., and who owned tract No. 95 adjoining the proposed new town, was employed as surveyor, and J. W. Wilson was one of the chain carriers.

Mr. Hoopes also made a plot of the town, which is yet preserved by Mr. Wilson. I would suggest to the Young Men's Library Association of New Brighton, that they procure this very interesting old document and frame it for use in their room, I know of nothing more interesting. While in this digression, I would futher suggest that they provide a suitable frame for the original patent of the lands of the most prosperous part of the town, which is now in possession of Charles Coale, Esq., and no doubt could be procured for the Library Association.

At the time of the survey, a part of the town was a dense wilderness, covered by red oak and a heavy growth of saplings. In order to get through the woods to carry the chain, Mr. Wilson relates that he was compelled to carry a hatchet and chop the saplings out of his way. The compensation for this work, he says, was the first money he ever earned.

BUYING THE TOWN FOR $100

At the conclusion of the survey, when stakes had been placed at the corner of each square, and the field labors over, the proprietors and workmen were returning along Water street, when Mr. D. Townsend made the Company an offer that he would give one hundred dollars for the right to all the soil from Water street to the Beaver river, consisting of about twenty-five good lots. The proposition was accepted on the part of the other proprietors with cheerfulness. The new town was called East Brighton, and after the lapse of a few years came to be known as New Brighton. An amusing incident is related of this surveying at the expense of Mr. Wilson, which is so very characteristic of the times, that it will bear telling. It is said of Mr. Wilson—and frankly admitted by himself—that at the time referred to he was a very "queer youth," full of curiosity, and uniformly wanted to know the whys and wherefores of events that were transpiring about him. He was very much interested in the workings of the compass, and had a great desire to understand the mechanism of it. He was standing by the instrument—close by a pine tree which formed the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95—closely examining its various points and fully absorbed in it, when, to his great astonishment, he received a stunning blow on the side of face, which sent him reeling several feet distant. Recovering himself he returned to the tree and found David Townsend standing by the compass. Mr. Wilson at once inquired why he had been treated in such a summary manner, and, anxious to establish his innocence added, "I didn't touch the instrument," repeating the words two or three times. Mr. Townsend kept him in suspense for some time, and at his leisure turned to Mr. Wilson and asked him if he knew why he had struck him. A negative answer was given and another disclaimer put in that he had done nothing deserving such treatment, when Townsend informed him that he had struck him to fully impress upon his mind the fact, "that that little pine tree was the corner of tracts Nos. 94 and 95."

Mr. Wilson has never forgotten, but after an experience of over sixty years, he does not by any means recommend this practice as a means of improving the memory. The bridge connecting the two towns was built, and stood until the year 1818, when it was swept away by the breaking up of the ice. At that time there was not the advantage of dams in breaking up the ice in its progress down stream, and thus be broken to pieces and shorn of its terribly destructive power. Upon this occasion, there had been extraordinary heavey snows and hard freezing, and when the spring rains and thaw came, the melting of the snow and the rains swelled the river to an unprecedented fury, and acres of ice were swept down the river in one solid cake, by the resistless current, which, in its onward, mighty, and rapid flow, swept away the piers of the bridge and carried the bridge with it into the whirling rapids below.

BEAVER.

A Ponderous Slipper.

George has for some time past been attentive to a young lady in Michigan street, whom he has noticed on several evenings when he called, busily engaged on a beautiful piece of embroidery, which, perhaps accidentally, or comparing it with the size of his own foot, he had concluded was one of a pair of slippers that were, no doubt, intended for a holiday present; and George had once or twice allowed himself to wander into the pleasant suspicion that they were intended for him, although nothing had really transpired to justify such a belief.

On Friday evening George called for the third time during the week. He's quite attentive, it would seem, and, as usual, the slipper was progressing finely. He was fully sure the slippers were intended for him, but he was anxious to draw the acknowledgment from the dear angel who was laboring so industriously for his benefit, another implied acknowledgment of her devotion for him. Of course, he began cautiously:

"Some one you are mighty fond of is to become the possessor of those slippers, I imagine?" said he.

"What slippers do you refer to?" inquired the fair laborer.

"Why, those you are working on so industriously," replied George.

"Slippers!" shouted his astonished companion. "Slippers! Do you mean to tell me, George, that you took this for a slipper?"

"Why not," returned George, inadvertently moving one of his ponderous pedal appendages. The movement, though unintentional, drew the lady's close attention to George's feet, where she gazed a moment and then at the supposed slippers: then, raising her eyes to our hero, she said: "Well, George, you are not so much to blame after all; but this was really intended for a sofa cushion."

George takes but little pleasure in hearing the incident related, but he declares he got his foot in it—though not in the slipper.

In Search of his Wife.

A few days ago a man who seemed to be laboring under considerable excitement, appeared at the office of the Crawforp House, Cincinnati, and inquired of the clerk in attendance:

"Is my wife here?"

The clerk told him there were several ladies stopping at the hotel. "What was his wife's name."

"No matter about the name," said the man; "she's so contrary she would register some other name, like as any way."

The clerk suggested that he might describe her.

"Well, p'r'aps I might. She is rather short; has red hair, and is a little freckeled. Her nose turns up, too."

He was informed that no lady of that description was stopping at the house.

"Well, look a here Mr. Clerk," said the wife-pursuer, after pondering on the subject, "that ere woman is cunning as a fox. She has dyed her hair, like as any way, and got something to take the freckles off, but I'd know that nose—she couldn't get the turn out of that nose, shure."

He peeped into the dining room a few moments, and walked off, muttering to himself: "She's just the contrariest woman. Dye her hair in a minute to fool me."

—Best size for a man—Exercise.

—A good side show—A pretty cheek.

—The noisest body of water—A sound.

—Sweeter than a moonlight night—Nitre.

—A draw game—The soda-water business.

—Impecunious animals—Those who haven't a scent.

—Does "horse milliners" include the "ribbons."

—The man that "sticks" to his business—The drummer.

—Could a temperance oration be called a water-spout.

—Town committees on high weights are not necessarily fat men.

—A well-dressed dog wears a collar, and pants in the summer.

—Policemen say the best way to smooth a rough is to iron him.

—When a man is dead and can't we read his words, "I will," &c.

—The best sewing-machine attachment—The engagement of a seamstress.

—Can an edifice that weighs two hundred and fifty tons be properly called a light house?

—A blessed old lady being asked if she ever had her ears pierced by the wail of distress, said she couldn't very well remember, but she believed it was done with a fork.

WING & SON,

"THE AMERICAN PIANO,"

—UNSURPASSED—

First premiums wherever exhibited—Prices low for the quality. Large prices allowed for Second-hand Instruments in Exchange.

From Mr. Edward Hoffman, the celebrated Pianist.

I conscientiously believe that your Piano is in every respect a *most magnificent Instrument.*

From the Independent.

The American Piano has deservedly become a popular Instrument.

Responsible Agents wanted for the vuality. Large prices allowed for Second-hand Instruments in Exchange.

ADDRESS

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ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO for Cleaning your house will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO for windows is better than whiting or water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO cleans paints and wood, in fact the entire house, better than soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to do without it.

SAPOLIO for scouring knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO is better than soap and sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO Polishes brass and copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO for washing dishes and glassware is invaluable Cheaper than soap.

SAPOLIO removes stains from marble mantles, tables and statuary, from hard-finished walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO removes stains and grease from carpets and other woolen fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

Hand Sapolio a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

Hand Sapolio as an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation of all dirt," opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

Hand Sapolio cleanses and beautifies the skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

Hand Sapolio is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

Hand Sapolio removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains, and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the skin white and soft; and giving to it a bloom of beauty it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

Hand Sapolio costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not then write for our pamphlet, "All About Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS, 20 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK.

my31-eow-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH'S LAND OFFICE,

198, Penn st., (near St. Clair Hotel) Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls, Pa.

Exclusive Agents for Allegheny, Beaver and Lawrence counties of the lands of the A. T. & Santa Fe R. R.; (can give tickets at reduced rates to go and see these lands;) also lands of Union Pacific and Iron Mt. & Ark. Railroads. Have over 60 farms for sale. Call at either office and examine our register. We offer for sale the following properties, etc.

A pleasantly located farm, situate in North Sewickly township, Beaver County, for sale. Contains 119 acres, lies on Harmony, New Castle and Beighton roads, 90 acres improved, balance in timber, consisting of Oak, Locust, Chestnut, &c.; can all be worked by machinery, soil is very productive, excellent for grain or pasture; land lies undulating, good springs all over the farm; underlaid with coal, limestone and ore; good sand and building stone; fences are rail and board, in good condition; good orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of choice fruit; grapes, shrubbery, &c. Improvements consist of a two-story frame house of six rooms, good cellar and kitchen, smoke house, corn crib, new barn 50x40 feet, stone spring house, close to schools, churches, saw mill, stores, 5 miles from Brighton, 3½ from Beaver Falls. 1½ miles from the line of the proposed Baltimore and Chicago Railroad. Price $11,900.

NO. 70.

A GOOD DAIRY, STOCK OR GRAIN FARM

In Big Beaver township, Beaver county, Pa., containing about 140 acres—of which 120 acres are cleared, 35 acres first bottom land; 20 acres in oak timber; balance of cleared land, gently rolling; all under fence, on the P. Ft. W. & C. Railroad; building on a good township road one-half mile from Homewood station; soil is first class and all can be worked by machinery. Improvements, one newly weather-boarded log house of 5 rooms, two stories high, verands and frame kitchen, with pleasant surroundings, one new two-story frame house of 4 rooms, portico in front; a good cellar; spring of water and well close to house; one new bank barn, with stone foundation, 40x60, with plenty of stabling for horses and cows; corn crib, smoke house, and all usual outbuildings; a first-rate orchard of various kinds of fruit trees in good bearing condition, and a young orchard. This place is in a very pleasant part of the county, with every surrounding object to make it agreeable and attractive, and is a first-class farm in a good neighborhood, close to schools, churches, post-office and station—will subdivide this tract if desired by the purchaser, for sale. Price, $80 per acre, in payments. George E. McCready, owner.

NO. 73.

A SPLENDID GARDEN OR DAIRY FARM,

containing about 107 acres, of which 83 acres are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, mostly post and rail, and in splendid order; ten springs on the place, two orchards containing 225 apple and 100 peach trees, bearing and in good condition; about 27 acres of the best quality of timber; a good frame barn 50x36 feet, with stabling underneath; a new frame stable 16x30; a new corn crib, a good frame house of four rooms and cellar, a good milk house, an excellent enclosed garden patch; plenty of small fruit such as cherries, plums, quinces, grapes, &c. Near to a new school house, 1½ miles from Industry on the C. & P. Railroad, good roads to station. The soil is good and the farm is well adapted to dairy or stock purposes, and is considered one of the best. Price 80 per acre, in payments. Benjamin Todd, Owner.

may16-1y

WANTED.

We will give men and women

BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY

from $4 to $8 per day; can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free.

Address J. LATHAM & CO., 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

mar7-6t

SPEYERER & SONS

ARE RECEIVING A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS FROM THE EAST, BOUGHT AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, QUEENSWARE, HOLLOW WARE, LOPE AND OAKUM, FAHNESTOCK'S AND FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD, PAINTS,

(DRY AND IN OIL),

And a LARGE STOCK of OIL.

ALSO 100 BARRELS CANTON CITY FLOUR.

100 " FALCON "

15 HOGSHEADS OF N. O. SUGAR.

80 BARRELS OF N. O. MOLASSES.

150 KEGS OF WHEELING NAILS.

10 TONS OF WHEELING IRON.

AT

SPEYERER & SONS, ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

A. S. HARVEY,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, QUEENSWARE, WINDOW GLASS, HARDWARE, TABLE CUTLERY,

WOOD & WILLOW WARE, AND NOTIONS,

CORNER BRIDGE AND MARKET STREETS,

de30'70-1y—se16—my3 BRIDGEWATER, PA.

FALLSTON FOUNDRY

AND

REPAIR SHOP!

JOHN THORNILEY, PROPRIETOR.

STOVES,

GREAT REPUBLIC,

THE BEST

COOKING STOVE IN USE,

WITH THE

EXTENSION TOP.

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

1,000 NAMES ATTEST ITS MERITS.

THORNILEY'S

NEW ADJUSTIBLE GRATE

Throws our more heat with less fuel and less dust than any other.

ENGINES AND CASTINGS

OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER.

REASONABLE RATES TO ALL.

aug16-1y JOHN THORNILEY.

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A WORD WITH YOU!

If You Want

To Buy Property,
To Sell Property,
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Your Life Insured,
To Insure Against Accidents
To Lease Your House,
To Hire a House,
To Buy a Farm,
To Sell a Farm,
Any Legal Writing Done,

Do not fail to call at the office of

EBERHART & BEDISON,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENTS AND

REAL ESTATE BROKERS,

No. 223 BROADWAY, NEW BRIGHTON,

sept27-1y Beaver County, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Sarah Tornby and Elizabeth Laney, of Economy township, Beaver county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to

REUBEN HENDRICKSON, Adm'r.

je13-6t.

Business Directory.

BEAVER.

M. & J. LAWRENCE, Physicians & Surgeons, office that formerly occupied by U. S. Revenue Assessor, Third street, Beaver, Pa. apr11-1y

THOMAS DONEHOO, M. D. Office lower door in John Border's building, Beaver, Pa. apr11

MILLER J. W. Physician and Surgeon, office that formerly occupied by Drs. McKinny and Lawrence. Residence, Dr. McNutt's house.

DUNLAP, J. F., Attorney at Law. Office in the Court-house, Beaver, Pa. All legal business promptly attended to. my3'72-1y

PURVIS J. H., dealer in Fancy Dry Goods, Choice Groceries, and Notions. (Specialty—Tea and Sugar,) Flour, Feed, and Wooden-ware, corner of Third and Buffalo streets, Beaver, Pa. nov10'72

ALLISON THOS., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries, cor Third and Elk sts. jy29'70

WYNN A., dealer in Dry Goods and Groceries. Also Civil Engineer and Land Surveyor, Third street. jy29'70

CLARK J. B., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street. jy29'70

SNITGER S. & CO., dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Third street.

BEACOM Mrs. E. H., dealer in Millinery Goods and Trimmings, cor 3d st. and Diamond. jy29

ANDRIESSEN HUGO, dealer in Drugs and Medicines, 3d st. See advertisement. jy29'70

MOORE J., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, Third street. jy29'70

TALLON ROBERT, manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

MERTZ H., manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Third street. jy29'70

WALTER F., Baker and Confectioner, north-east corner of the Diamond. jy29'70

ANSHUTZ O. R., dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, Third street. jy29'70

KUHN E. P., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office on Third street. jy29'70

H. HICE. FRANK WILSON. H. R. MOORE.
HICE, WILSON & MOORE, Attorneys at Law, Office: Rear of the Court-house.

BRIDGEWATER.

J. UBALTO'S Shady Side Photograph Gallery, Second Floor, Dunlap's corner, opposite the toll bridge. apr11-1y

MOLTER, J. C., Market street, Bridgewater, dealer in COAL from Bank at McKinley's Run. feb21'73-1y

LEVIS JOHN C., M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office, during the day, corner Bridge and Water streets; at night at his residence on Water street. aug5'70

HURST A. C., dealer in Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Carpets, Oil Cloths and Trimmings, Bridge street. jy29'70

STILES & CO., dealers in Groceries, Provisions and Queensware, Bridge street. jy29'70

MULHEIM B., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths and Variety Goods, Bridge street. jy29'70

ROCHESTER.

DONCASTER HOUSE, opposite Railroad Station, D. Wolf, Proprietor. *Pro Bono Publico.* [nov15-1y

SMITH, JOHN F., (New Store,) dealer in Groceries, Flour, Feed, Nails, Varieties and Notions, best qualities and lowest prices. New Brighton and Washington streets, Rochester. aug3,72-1y

SPEYERER & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, Boat Stores, Iron, Nails. Water st. oct7'70

ROSE W. A., M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. sept23'70

OATMAN & CO., (successors to Oatman, Parsons & Kinzer) dealers in all kinds of rough and dressed lumber. se16'70

SCHROPP CHAS., manufacturer of and dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Roofing, spouting, &c., attended to. N. York st. se16'70

JOHNSON W. W., dealer in Carpets, Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks and Variety Goods, near RR depot. se16'70

STEFFLER & CLARK, proprietors of Johnson House. Good accommodations and good stables. Near RR depot. se16'70

STREIT GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers, &c., Water st. [se16

DAVID AUGHINBAUGH, manufacturer of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron ware; dealer in Stoves. Tin Roofing made to order. Water st. se3'70

NEW BRIGHTON.

BON TON RESTAURANT and EATING SALOON.—Meals at all hours, table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Prices low. William Strickland, corner of Falls and Broadway. sept20-1y.

CAREY G. F., general dealer in Groceries, Feed, Queensware, Glass, &c. Rags, Iron and Brass taken at highest prices. Railroad st. oct21

SIEMEN GEO. F., manufacturer of Cakes and Confectionaries. Particular attention paid to parties and wedding orders. oct7'70

GILLILAND A. D. & Co., dealers in Fancy and Domestic Dry Goods and Groceries, Broadway sept23'70

BEAVER FALLS.

TANNEY BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining and Glazing in all their branches. Also Fresco Painting in Oil, Distemper and Water Colors. Orders executed on short notice, in the best manner and on reasonable terms. Main st., Beaver Falls, Pa. [nov29-1y.

STEVENSON & WITTISH, Land office No. 198 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Beaver Falls Pa. sept23'70

KING Mrs. E., Miliner and dealer in Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c. Corner Main and Baker st. sept23'70.

DUNKEL W. W., manufacturer of and dealer in Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, &c. Corner Race and Main st's. sept23'70

CLARK Mrs. R. B., dealer in Millinery, Fancy Goods and Notions. Main st. se30'70

FREEDOM.

LOCKHART, Dr. J. R. se30'70

COOPER T. L., dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, &c. se30'70

VANPORT.

T. WAGGONER, dealer in general Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, &c. Highest prices paid for country produce. Railroad street, Vanport. apr11.

ARIZONA DIAMONDS

SET IN

SOLID 14 KARAT GOLD,

(WARRANTED.)

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

Of Every Description.

NO. 38 FIFTH AVENUE.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS!

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a barrel of linseed and wilhout impurities:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.....92 parts
" Linseed Oil.....8 "

100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

HOUSE AND FARM.

Milk Pans, Milk Rooms, and Butter Firkins.

EDS. COUNTRY GENTLEMAN:—In answer to the question of J. A. Yardville, N. J., on keeping cream, I advised him to set his milk in some way so that he can keep the temperature at about 60 degrees; and he will have no difficulty with the milk or cream souring too soon.

To accomplish this end, there are several different ways employed by our farmers. Some use 12-quart flaring pails, setting the milk from 8 to 9 inches deep. These pails stand on the cellar bottom. This way is not very popular, as there are few cellars adapted for milk, from the fact of their being too damp and dark. The cream is not of the good golden color it is when raised in the light, and good colored cream is generally conceded to make good colored butter. Also, when the matter of labor is taken into account, there is *nothing* saved over the small pans.

Others are using creamery pails, setting them in vats. These are used *more* than the 12-quart pails, just mentioned; the cream is secured in the best state; but some doubt about their getting all that there is in the milk, and a great drawback where they depend upon women help to take care of the milk and cream, is that it is too hard work for them to set the pails of milk into or take them out of the vats.

Others are using the large cans, each of which hold all the milk at one milking. Of these there are four different kinds in use, the Jennings, Spencer, Jewett and Orange County. This way of setting milk is generally considered, I believe, far better than the ten-quart pans, as regards the quality and quantity of cream, and superior to all other ways of setting milk when the matter of labor is taken into account, which is quite an item in this country, from the fact that it is very hard work to find good help for the dairy room, and those who are to be had ask from $4 to $6 a week; consequently *labor saving* is quite a weighty item in the matter. Of the different kinds of large pans in use, the Orange County has some recent *improvements* which make it a favorite, and I notice it is advertised in your valuable paper—I use the expression purposely and not as a matter of form, for whenever I hear dairymen discussing the merits of the different agricultural papers, they invariably place the "Country Gentleman" at the head. Often have I heard it said, "I would like to take the paper myself, but I do not feel able; so I borrow my neighbor's." When will our farmers understand that the best is the cheapest, in the matter of papers as well as in merchandise?

Milk Rooms are receiving a good deal of attention and study. Instead of building a house and putting into a milk room what cannot be used for anything else, it should be one of the first things considered in the plan of a farm house, so that it may be upon the cool side, away from the kitchen, of good size, well ventilated and light. Some are building them separate from the house, which plan I rather favor, from the fact that you can secure better ventilation, and the milk is placed beyond a possibility of being affected by fumes from the kitchen stove, decaying vegetables in the cellar, defective slop sinks, &c., all of which are very bad for milk. Some of these milk houses are built of stone, some of wood, mostly of the latter, from the fact that they can be built cheaper, and in long spells of warm weather the stones get heated up, and do not cool off at night like the wood. The wood buildings should be protected from the direct rays of the sun with a few shade trees, or vines growing on the sides of the building.

Butter packages are also receiving attention and study. The 90 and 100 pound white oak firkins are the standard package where butter is stored till fall before it is sold. When shipped fresh, the Orange County pail, and 30 to 50 pound weight white oak tubs, also a 30 pound weight iron hooped, varnished and bailed are used. There is a new package just being tried by some for fresh butter, especially by those who send their butter direct to the city retail dealers, consisting of four tin pails in a case, the four holding about 50 pounds. This package is comparatively an experiment here, although it is favorably received and encouraged by grocerymen in the city.

Our dairymen are waking up to the fact that every man's dairy of butter must stand on its own merits, and the difference in price of good and poor butter is constantly widening. The farmer who takes the most pains as regards his stock, feed, pasturage, care of milk, cream, working of butter, and landing the same in market in a neat and attractive form is the one who will receive the highest price.

Work After Harvest.

We will again mention to farmers that there is no time in the year when meadows and fields, from which wheat and oats have been taken, may be so much benefitted as immediately after the crop has been removed; for at that time the farmer knows just what condition they are in, as to protectiveness, etc. Now is the time to mark those spots where the grass or grain was light; and if from being low and wet, remedy, when time will permit, by drainage; if from lack of fertility, bring up into a proper condition.

It is often the case that fields do not actually require the application of fertilizers to the entire surface when said fields are as a whole in good producing condition, and a little observation at harvest time will determine the matter, for there are no better indicators of good and poor soil than the plants grown upon it themselves.

The present is also a good time for removing obstructions to the mowing machine, horse rake, &c.

It does not pay to mow around stones, stumps, logs, snags and bushes, year after year, but it does pay to remove them to give the machine full and fresh sweep.

We do not approve of hauling manure upon grass land at any season of the year but spring; for if drawn out in the summer it is liable to dry up and a good deal of its fertilizing element be carried away by the atmosphere; if drawn out in fall or winter, the heavy rains will, while the earth is frozen, wash a portion away to the streams; but if drawn out and spread upon the surface in the spring just as the grass begins to grow it is soon covered, and the warm rains wash it down around the roots of the grass where the full benefit is received. This matter is mentioned in connection with the subject under consideration, as many farmers are in the habit of hauling out manure upon the grass land directly after haying, believing it to be as profitably done at that time as at any other.

Now is a good time to level down knolls and mounds and fill up uneven spots. The advantage in doing the work now lies in exposing the soil which is laid bare to the action of the atmosphere, frost and sun, for months before seeding is done, which is necessary to obtain a growth of grass. Spots where knolls have been leveled in summer may be seeded the following March successfully. If the land is stiff clay, give a coating of loamy soil before applying the seed; by a little care the alluvial portion just beneath the sod of the mound may be saved for this purpose.

Stones should never be piled upon a meadow. They are unsightly and always in the way; haul them off, and if they can be put to no use, pile where you will never have to run around or move them again.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Attention to Grapevines.

Before the buds begin to swell, grapevines should be securely fastened to the frame or trellis, lest the young and tender shoots be broken by the first storm and the prospective crop be materially lessened. The arms may be tied with coarse tarred twine, and for the new growth any cheap material, like bass matting, will answer, for in case it gives way it can be readily replaced on the occasion of one of the frequent visits to the vineyard. We say frequent visits, for it is part of the duty of the vine-dressr to go over his grounds every few days and, among other things, make sure that all loose shoots are securely supported. He will also rub off all superfluous buds. Each well developed eye will throw out two shoots. One of these from the start takes the lead, so that at the first glance it can be seen which is the best to leave for fruiting. The sooner the superfluous buds are removed the better for those remaining. On thrifty, bearing vines it frequently happens that quantities of these sap shoots are pushed out on the lower part of the arms of the old wood. These should all be rubbed off at the same time, for if allowed to grow they will only weaken the fruit-bearing canes. When it is desirable to renew an arm, a single shoot may be selected and trained for that purpose.

The Cabbage Fly.

All those who raise cabbage or cauliflower plants in the open ground in the Spring are troubled by the black fly. They usually attack the young plants when they are just coming through the surface, and destroy them at an astonishing rate. An excellent remedy, and one that is certain to kill off these pests if applied in time, is to steep some tobacco stems—say eight or ten pounds, that will cost three cents a pound—in six or eight gallons of water. Add to this two or three quarts of soft soap and some urine. When the flies make their first appearance on the plants take a half a pailful of this solution, diluted with an equal quantity of water, and syringe the plants early in the morning, while the dew is still on them. Then dust them over with some air-slaked lime, or a little flour of bone, soon after watering. One such application usually answers, but two will surely save the plants. Schotch snuff is often recommended for this purpose, but a heavy dew or rain washes off the snuff from the leaves, and the flies will attack them again. With the tobacco water, the soft soap makes it otherwise, and it sticks to the leaves for several days.

Plain Language from Farmers

The following were among the inscriptions upon the banners in a procession of 5,000 farmers in Lawrence, Kan., a few days since:

"Down with Banks and Up with Corn!"

"No Quarters to Monopoly!"

"Equal Taxation!"

"God Speed the Plow!"

"United We Stand, Divided We Fall!"

"Live and Let Live!"

"Money Rings, Beware!"

"The Ides of November, '73!"

"Farmers will be Free!"

"Harmony!"

"No more Parasites!"

"Less Offices, Less Laws, Less Taxes, and More Justice!"

"Industry will be Rewarded!"

"Farmers to the Front—Politicians to the Rear!"

"Peaceably if We Can—Forcibly if We Must!"

"Reform or Revolution!"

"Vox Populi!"

"Passes up Salt River Free!"

"Fraternity, Equality, and Fair Exchange!"

Lime and Salt.

Prof. Johnson recommends for fertilizing purposes to mix one bushel of salt and two bushels of dry lime under cover, and allow the mixture to decompose gradually, thus forming chemical union. For this purpose the mixture should be made six weeks before use, or still better, two or three months, the heap being turned over occasionally. This salt and lime mixture when applied at the rate of twenty or thirty bushels per acre, forms an excellent top-dressing for many crops. In fact, fifty-six bushels applied to turnips have produced as large a crop as barnyard manure. It is destructive to grubs and insects in the soil. Like salt it attracts moisture from the air, and is useful against drouth. Its decomposing power is remarkble, and if three or four bushels of it are mixed with a load of muck the latter will be thus thoroughly powdered.

A WRITER in the *Household* advises ladies who have furs to cleanse, to take nice Indian meal in a large pan and rub them with it—using no water, nothing but dry meal, and they will look as good as new.

New Advertisements.

A GREAT OFFER.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, N. Y., will dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS of first class makes, including WATERS' at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash and balance in monthly payments. New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, for $275 cash. ORGANS $65, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS $100; 4-stop, $110; 8-stop $125 and upwards.

Waters' Concerto Parlor Organs

are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP is the best ever placed in any organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the effect of which is most charming and soul-stirring, while its imitation of the human voice is superb. Terms liberal. Illustrated catalogues mailed for one stamp. Liberal discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Lodges, &c. Agents Wanted.

Wanted.

General and Local Agents for the Bartram Sewing Machine, made at Danbury, Conn. The stillest, fastest and easiest Lock Stitch Straight Needle Sewing Machine in the market. We give better terms than any other company. Address

JOHN A DODGE, Gen. Agt.
Danbury, Conn.

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No boiling necessary. A cup of delicious Chocolate made with it in two minutes. No waste. Packed in pound jars. Vanilla or plain. One doz. in box. Unequaled as a confection for lunch, spread on crackers, with a glass of milk at hand to drink. For making Soda Water syrup or flavoring Ice Cream is superior to any Chocolate made, and for Chocolate Cake nothing else will be used where this has been tried. For sale by J. T. WARREN & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WE WANT AN AGENT

In this place to canvass for the new, valuable and fast selling book by Dr. JOHN COWAN,

THE SCIENCE OF A NEW LIFE,

Recommended and endorsed by prominent ministers, physicians, religious and secular papers. No other book like it published. $40 per week guaranteed. Address COWAN & CO.,
139 Eight St., New York.

Write for a Price List to J. H. JOHNSTON

GREAT WESTERN Gun WORKS
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Breech-Loading Shot Guns, $40 to $300. Double Shot Guns $8 to $150. Single Guns $3 to $30. Rifles $3 to $75. Revolvers $5 to $35. Pistols $1 to $8 Gun Material, Fishing Tackle, &c. Large discounts to dealers and clubs. Army guns, revolvers, etc., bought or traded for. Goods sent by express, C. O. D. to be examined before paid for.

WORKING CLASS Male or Female, $60 a week guaranteed. Respectable employment at home, day or evening; no capital required; full instructions and valuable package of goods sent free by mail. Address, with six cent return stamp, M. YOUNG & CO., 16 Courtlandt St., N. Y.

$5 TO $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex young or old, make money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

INVENTORS

and others interested in Patent Business should address EDSON BRO., Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, 459 9th street, Washington, D. C., for advice and circular.

If we report an invention patentable we are willing to wait for our fee until a patent is allowed.

Letter from Hon. D. P. Holloway, former Commissioner of Patents, dated Washington, March 30, 1868:

"I cheerfully commend to all persons who may have business in the Patent Office the firm of Edson Bro., as gentleman of prompt business habits, and in every respect worthy of confidence."

"I concur in the above," T. C. Theaker, Com Patents.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Of the School Fund of Freedom Borough for the year ending June 2, 1873:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand from last year as per last report	$ 73
From Collector of School Tax	1,008 71
From State Appropriation for 1873	120 90
From other sources	27 75
	$1,158 09

EXPENDITURES.

For repairing, &c	$ 86 43
" Teachers wages	730 00
" Fuel and Contingencies	74 13
" Fees of Collector	32 93
" Fees of Treasurer	20 00
" Salary of Secretary	7 00
" Debt paid	44 10
" Other expenses	70 94
	$1,055 53
Cash on hand	$102 51

je20-3t JNO F. BENTEL, Treasurer.

ROCHESTER BORO. SCHOOL DIST.

Receipts and Expenditures for the year ending June, 1873. Tax rate 15 mills on the dollar valuation.

RECEIPTS.

Gross amount of duplicate		$4501 45
Deduct lost tax	$126 15	
Return tax	6 60	
Collectors' Commission	96 00	
5 per ct off on am't paid treasurer	124 66	353 41
		4148 04
Temporary loan	700 00	
Tuition	82 00	
State appropriation	380 68	1162 68
		$5310 72

EXPENDITURES.

Paid former treasurer	16 31	
Paid Janitor	225 00	
Interest, repairs, fuel, advt., &c	891 68	
Insurance	52 50	
Temporary Loan	884 00	
Teachers	3227 50	
Treasurers' Commission	53 02	
Secretary's "	15 00	
	$5365 01	
Due Treasurer		$ 54 29
		$5365 01

je20-3t. D. S. MARQUIS, Sec'y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The supervisors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending April 14th, 1873.

DR.

To amount on duplicates	$941 45
To warrans granted	73 11
	$1004 56

CR.

By amount of work on roads	$931 45
By warning & superintending on roads	73 11
	$1004 56

The School Directors of Brighton township in account with the township for the year ending June 2, 1873.

DR.

To balance in Treasury from 1872	$ 451 87
To amount tax levied	1663 54
State appropriations	154 38
	$2169 79

CR.

By amount paid on warrants	$2,056 89
Balance in treasury	$112 90

We do hereby certify that the above accounts are correct to the best of our knowledge.

JOHN A. EAKIN,
JOHN M. SCOTT,
SMILH T. STOKES, } Auditors

Attest: J. KIRKPATRICK, Clerk. je13-3t

JOHN W. WILLIAMS, Barber and Hair Dresser. Persons attended at their residence, if desired. Shop in the basement of RADICAL building, Beaver, Pa. my30-1y

New Advertisements.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

OFFICE OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT, BEAVER, June 7, 1873.

June 27, New Brighton, Fallston and Pulaski township, at New Brighton Union School building.
June 30, New Sewickly, at Unionville School House.
July 1, Marion and Franklin, at Phillis' School House.
July 2, North Sewickly, at Laurel Point Schoo House.
July 7, Greene township, Georgetown and Hookstown, at Hookstown School House.
July 8, Logstown, Independence, Moon and Hopewell, at New Sheffield School House.
July 10, Darlington, Big Beaver, New Galilee, Clinton Independent.
July 14, South Beaver and Chippewa townships, at Court's School House.
July 15, Rochester township, borough and Phillipsburg, at Rochester School House.
July 16, St. Clair borough, Economy township, Harmony, Baden and Freedom, at Freedom Academy.
July 21, Raccoon township, at Smith's School House.
July 23, Beaver Falls and Patterson township, at Beaver Falls School House.
July 24, Brighton township, at Eakin's School House.

Special examinations will be held at the office of the County Superintendent, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of September, October and November. Applicants for certificates at these special examinations will bring written requests from the Board of Directors wishing to employ them, and give satisfactory reasons for not attending the regular examinations.

Directors and friends of education are cordially invited.

Applicants will appear for examination in the district where they expect to teach.

No private examinations will be given.

Provisional certificates will not be endorsed without a re-examination. Those holding professional certificates will please forward them to be endorsed.

Blank examination books will be furnished at 10 cents each.

Applicants will present their last year's certificate inclosed in an envelope bearing their address. A higher degree of qualifications will be expected each succeeding year.

Directors will please forward the "annual district report and certificate" immediately.

Applicants not personally acquainted with the Superintendent, will be required to furnish certificates of good moral character.

The undersigned will be in the Educational office, Beaver Court House, on the first and third Saturdays of each month until further notice.

Examinations will open promptly at 9 o'clock, A. M.

M. L. KNIGHT, Co. Supt.

je13-tf

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

National Bank of Beaver County,

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.,

At the close of business on the 25th of April, 1873:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$173,281 23
Overdrafts	169 37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	120,000 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand	15,000 00
Due from Redeeming & Reserve Ag'ts	13,014 62
Due from National Banks	3,388 23
Due from State Banks and Bankers	813 89
Banking House	14,874 54
Furniture and fixtures	2,976 68
Current expenses	1,382 06
Premiums	199 52
Checks and other cash items	468 08
Bills of other National Banks	10,441 00
Fractional Currency and Nickels	133 79
Specie—Coin	5,510 80
Legal Tender Notes	40,438 00
	$401.517 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$200,000 00
Surplus Fund	23,848 56
Discount	2,808 49
Exchange	1,851 48
Interest	1,415 33
Profit and Loss	140 61
National Bank circulation	105,248 00
Dividends unpaid	1,354 34
Individual Deposits	64,670 11
Due to State Banks and Bankers	180 26
	$401.517 18

State of Pennsylvania, Beaver County, } ss I, Edward Hoops, *Cashier* of the National Bank of Beaver County, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier.

Subscribed before me this 2nd day of June, 1873. MILTON TOWNSEND, N. P

Correct—Attest:

R. E. HOOPES,
M. T. KENNEDY, } Directors.
M. DARRAGH,

je13

ROCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, February, 1872. Office one door east of Rochester Savings Bank, Rochester, Beaver county, Penn'a.

People of Beaver county can now have their property insured against loss or damage by fire, at fair rates, in a safe and

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY,

thereby avoiding the expense, trouble and delay incident to the adjustment of losses by companies located at a distance.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. S. Quay,	George C. Speyerer,
Samuel B. Wilson,	Lewis Schneider,
William Kennedy,	John Græbing.
J. Wack,	J. S. Brodes,
M. Camp, jr.,	C. B. Hurst,
David Lowry,	Henry Gœbring.

GEO. C. SPEYERER, Pres't.
M. S. QUAY, Vice Pres't

H. J. SPEYERER, Treas.
JOHN GRÆBING, JR., Sec'y. aug2-1y

GIVEN AWAY.

A FINE GERMAN CHROMO.

WE SEND AN ELEGANT CHROMO, MOUNTED AND READY FOR FRAMING, FREE TO EVERY AGENT FOR

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942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Undercurrents of Society, Gambling and its Horrors; Caverns and their Mysteries; The Dark Ways of Wickedness; Prisons and their Secrets; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Strange Stories of the Detection of Crime.

The book treats of experience with brigands; nights in opium dens and gambling hells; life in prison; Stories of exiles; adventures among Indians; journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; accidents in mines; pirates and piracy; tortures of the inquisition; wonderful burglaries; underworld of the great cities, etc., etc.

AGENTS WANTED

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A PRACTICAL GUIDE TO BUSINESS,

Being a Handbook for the American Farmer, Merchant, Mechanic, Investor, and all concerned in

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☞ Thoroughly indorsed and commended by leading commercial journals and prominent financiers as the best arranged, most comprehensive, practical and clearly written book on business and its successful management now before the public.

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WANTED TO BORROW.

The Beaver County Agricultural Society wants to borrow Three Thousand Dollars, for a period of from two to three years; secured by bond and mortgage.

Please address either of the undersigned.

WM. A. LAIRD,
R. H. COOPER,
je27-2w BEAVER, PA.

BOSTON ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE.

95 *Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

The best place in the city to buy Clothing and Furnishing goods. Sign of the Hub. my2-1y

New Advertisements.

BRADBURY PIANO FORTES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

OVER 10,000 MANUFACTURED.

NO BETTER INSTRUMENT IN THE MARKET.

THE BRADBURY THE

NATIONAL PIANO of the COUNTRY.

READ THE FACTS.

Mrs. U. S. Grant uses in her family the Bradbury and says: "I am perfectly delighted with it."

Theodore Tilton says: "I have had the beautiful Piano so long that now to ask me how I like it is like asking me how I like one of my children. In fact if you were to ask the children I'm afraid they would say they liked it almost as well as they like me. It speaks every day the year round and never looses its voice. I wish its owner could do half so well."

LETTER FROM BISHOP SIMPSON.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1868.

T. G. SMITH & Co.—*Gents*—Having used one of your Bradbury Pianos, it has given great satisfaction to my family and to many visitors who have heard its sweet tones at my house. It is a very superior instrument, both in finish and power. I heartily wish you success as successor to the late Wm. B. Bradbury, in continuing the manufacture of his justly celebrated Pianos. Yours truly,

M. SIMPSON.

Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase, Washington D. C., Decides the Bradbury to be the National Piano of the country.

Vice Admiral D. D. Porter, Washington D. C., "The Bradbury is exquisitely and beautifully proportioned. We are delighted with ours."

Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C., calls the Bradbury the Piano for the Interior.

P. M. General Cresswell and Mrs. Cresswell.—"All our friends admire the delightful tones of the Bradbury, used at our receptions."

Robert Bonner, New York Ledger—"At any time will drop the lines of 'Dexter,' to listen to the tones of the Bradbury."

Grand Central Hotel, New York—"In preference to all others, we selected the Bradbury Pianos for our parlors. Our guests pronounce them splendid."

St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.—"Have always used the Bradbury Pianos in our parlors, and take pleasure in recommending them."

Hon. John Simpson, M. P., Canada, says: "The Bradbury can't be excelled. The best in the Dominion."

M. Simpson, Bishop M. E. Church, Philadelphia. "We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

E. S. Janes, Bishop M. E. Church, N. Y.—"We know of no better Piano than the Bradbury."

Rev. Dr. John McClinton, Drew Theological Seminary—"My family and friends say the Bradbury is unequalled."

T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia—"We have used for years, and can recommend the Bradbury Piano."

Philip Philips, New York, says, "I have sung with and used the Bradbury Piano in my family for years."

W. G. Fischer, Professor of Music, Girard College, Philadelphia. "I use as my family Piano, the Bradbury, and can with confidence recommend them."

Rev. Daniel Curry, Editor Christian Advocate: "I purchased a Bradbury Piano, and it is a splendid instrument in every respect."

Theodore Tilton, Editor Independent: "If you were to ask my children, I am afraid they would say they liked our Bradbury almost as well as they like me."

Dr. Daniel Wise, Editor Sunday School Advocate. "I use the Bradbury Piano, and think, like his music it cannot be excelled."

Rev. Dr. Ferris, New York. "My Bradbury has stood longer in tune, and sounds better than any Piano in my District."

Rev. Dr. Fields, Editor of the Evangelist. "I have used a Bradbury for years in my family, and think there is none superior."

Sands Street Church Brooklyn, St. Luke's M. E. Church, and a host of other churches use the Bradbury Piano in their Lecture and School Rooms, also the Conservatories and prominent Hotels in the United States.

John Caughey, Beaver Pa., purchased from me three years ago a No. 6 Bradbury, and says: "There is no better, or sweeter toned, or more desirable Piano, according to my judgment and experience, than my Piano. It has given entire satisfaction, and grows better as it becomee older."

Wm. McCoy, of Beaver, Pa., in the spring of 1871, bought from me a No. 8 Bradbury, which has proven to be a superior instrument in every respect.

Miss Mary McGaffick also owns and uses a Bradbury.

I WILL SELL THE

BRADBURY

AT NEARLY

WHOLESALE PRICES

From $50 to $100 cheaper than elsewhere. Will order them

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

NEW YORK

WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

A $650 PIANO FOR $400.

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OF THE

BEST CLASS

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WILL SELL

PIANOS OF OTHER MANUFACTURERS

AT THE

LOWEST RATES.

Call before purchasing and see

SMITH CURTIS, Agent.

RADICA OFFICE, BEAVER

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

—Warren has the Park fever.

—Altoona is infested with mad canines.

—Harrisburgh wants a fire alarm telegraph.

—There are 5,000 miners in the Lehigh region.

—Tidioute enjoys herself by tub races on the river.

—Local Option, they say, is driving trade from Warren.

—The new railroad shops at Connellsville are under way.

—The Venango County Agricultural Society is in a flourishing condition.

—A new lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted at York on Friday evening last.

—There is no public convenience that Mercer needs more than a good town hall.

—Tyroners are proud of their new Sylsby, which threw a stream 237 feet on the day of trial.

—Major Finch, associate editor of the Titusville *Herald*, is down with hemorrhage of the brain.

—The County Home of Washington county contains 115 paupers—60 males and 55 females.

—Altoona has eight building and loan associations, whose aggregate weekly loans amount to $12,000.

—Smoking thins the blood and muddles the brain—*Mercer Dispatch*. An honest confession.

—A number of saloon keepers of Altoona have been held to answer for infractions of the Local Option Law.

—The Black well, on the Jordan tract, near Turkey City, is pumping and flowing one hundred and forty barrels.

—Hon. Simon Cameron has been sojourning in Somerset for several days past. His family are at Bedford Springs.

—There are 198 tribes of Red Men in Pennsylvania and 17,796 members. Their receipts last year were $148,046,67.

—A Johnstown cow comes up to the mark with twenty quarts of the "lacteal" daily, and Johnstowners say "Beat that?"

—On Friday, a boy named James Durkin, was killed at Scranton, while attempting to board a coal train while in motion.

—A willow tree, seventy-five years old and eleven feet round at the base, is a curiosity shown verdants at Georges, Fayette county.

—Mrs. Hipple, the wife of the so-called Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, is still living in Franklin, on Thirteenth street, not far from Hanna's Block.

—The editor of the Kittaning *Sentinel* proclaims himself a self-made man, and the Armstrong *Republican* says "he is most fearfully and wonderfully made."

—The Titusville *Courier* says that Eli Holeman killed a rattlesnake in Tionesta township a few days since, which was four feet in length and twelve inches in diameter.

—The Mountain Park Association of Brookville, Pa., will have an exhibition on the 24th and 25th of July, when fast horses can compete for premiums amounting to $1,150.

—The territory occupied by coke burners in Westmoreland county is five miles wide and fifteen long. The number of ovens aggregate 3,550.

—Recently several persons in Franks town, Blair county, were teasing an intoxicated man named Henry Yon, when the latter struck a man named Kelly on the head, severely injuring him.

—Miss Kate Reynolds, daughter of Rev. N. L Reynolds, of Wellsboro, Tioga county, took the $400 prize offered at Vassar College for the highest standing in study and deportment during the year.

—W. G. Turner, of Sharon, carried off the first prize at the shooting tournament at Warren, Pa., recently. He killed his full quota of twenty birds, at twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards boundary.

—On Tuesday while several boys were hunting berries in the woods near the Lycoming county poor house, they discovered the lifeless body of a young man hanging to the limb of a tree. From a deep cut in the abdomen it is supposed he was murdered.

—A valuable horse, the property of Mr George Yeager, in Union township, Bedford county, was bitten by a rattlesnake, and died the ninth day after. The snake, which was captured and killed, was the largest one ever seen in the township, and had eighteen rattles.

—The alternate pages of the Sunbury *Daily Express*, for the Fourth, were printed with red and blue ink, which, with the white paper, gave it the appearance of being "red, white and blue." The editor, it seems, was determined to show his patriotism in the strongest possible manner.

—Columbia affords a grand field for the perambulating organ-grinder. They ought all to go there. A generous man in that place, a few days since, stood enraptured before a crank-turner, for a long time, and at frequent intervals bestowed currency upon the poor musician until his well filled pocket book was empty, and then gave that too. By all means let the organ grinders go to Columbia. Remember, Columbia, Pa. 'Tis true, there are two Columbias in Pennsylvania, but that doesn't make any difference; go to either of them—only go.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Vanderbilt is nearly eighty, and never drank liquor.

—Col. A. K. McClure and Mrs. McClure are at Long Branch.

Secretary Delano will spend two weeks at his home in Ohio.

--The British Parliament will be prorogued in the first week in August.

—Ex-Governor Colby, of New Hampshire, died at Concord Sunday evening, aged eighty.

—Twenty buildings were burned in Montreal, Canada, on the 20th inst. Loss, $150,000.

—The French Assembly has voted to take a recess from July 27th until November 5th.

—Anthony Neilstadt has been appointed Gauger for the Twelfth District of Illinois.

—The yellow fever is spreading on the Gulf coast, and the cholera has appeared in Vera Cruz.

—A convention of German teachers of the United States is to be held in St. Louis on the 28th inst.

—Two sons of Daniel Conover, of New Bedford, N. J., were drowned on the 19th inst., in the surf at Shark river.

—At Louisville, on the 19th, James Gannon shot and killed his wife. They had been separated for some years.

—John Garley, a drunken man, fell from a Cincinnati ferry boat into the Ohio river and was drowned one day last week.

—Secretary Robeson and Attorney General Williams are the only Cabinet officers now in Washington City.

—J. H. Perry's patent leather manufactory, at Newark, N. J., was burned Sunday night. Loss $50,000, no insurance.

—Professor Mac, charged with a murderous assault on Dr. Winslow, at Boston, on Saturday, has been held in default of $20,000 bail.

—The liabilities of R. A. Deforest & Son, who failed Monday in Cleveland, are reported to be about $400,000. Assets are not yet known.

—The crop reports from Arkansas, Mississippi and North Alabama continue favorable, though the greater portion of Mississippi is suffering for rain.

—In Milwaukee, on Saturday evening last, a young Bohemian named Wanlez Falk, about thirty years of age, while laboring under a fit of insanity shot and killed himself.

—Joseph Walshe, a native of New York, a culvert builder on the Morgan & Texas Railroad, was shot and instantly killed at Terre Bonne station, last week, by a man named Ivery.

—Walter Howe, a quarrel with whom last week led Ellis Batcheider to commit suicide by drowning, at Cumberland Mills, in Portland, Me., shot himself on Sunday afternoon. He died in a few hours.

—A fatal accident occurred in the Mason street excavator, San Francisco, Monday. A rock weighing over a ton fell from the bank, crushing Andrew Dummings to a shapeless mass and fatally injuring John Gallagher.

—Mayor Alvord received a letter Tuesday from Philadelphia stating that the Mayor of that city, members of Council and heads of departments, to the number of thirty-five, will leave for San Francisco July 26.

—On Monday afternoon a passenger train on the Bristol Railroad ran into a herd of cattle near Bristol, Rhode Island, and the engine and one car was thrown from the track. The engineer, Rufus Shipper, was killed. No passengers were injured.

—A meeting of veterans of the Mexican war was held in St. Louis last Saturday night, and concluded to call a convention of all veterans of the Mexican war in the Mississippi valley, to be held in St. Louis on the 8th of October next, and issued an invitation to that effect.

—Robert W. Sutton, supposed to be a resident of Addison, New York, was arrested on Sunday at Westerville, in Franklin county, Ohio, in an insane condition and very wild. He had on his person a government license to sell cigars with Barnum's show.

—Captain James Burns has captured the last remnant of the Apaches in Northern Arizonia. In Castle Dome mountains three hundred Apaches are now on their way to Camp Verde, prisoners. More Apache raids and murders in Sonora are reported.

—Robert S. Fowler, Superintendent of the Telegraph on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and of the Dubuque and Southwestern lines, died at his residence, in Dubuque, Iowa, at 10 o'clock Monday night, of hemorhage of the stomach. He was a native of New York, and had been a telegrapher for eighteen years.

—In the contested land case between the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad and the Kansas and Pacific Road, Judge Canfield, of the Davis county Court, decided that the lands in this contest belong to the M. K. & T. Co. This case involved the title to nearly one hundred thousand acres of the best lands in Kansas, and worth at least eight hundred thousand dollars.

—At Fort Dodge, Iowa, on Saturday, a county convention was held to select delegates to the State Anti-Monopoly Convention to be held at Des Moines on August 13th About three hundred farmers were present. A resolution was adopted denouncing monopolies of all kinds and politicians and official corruption; demand a revision and reduction of the tariff, and declare that both political parties have failed to satisfy the honest sense of the people, and have forfeited their title to the respect and confidence of the citizens, and that they turn their backs upon both without fear and without remorse.

—The confession of Wrestling Joe, who was supposed to be heir to the Caruthers estate, is published in Portland, Oregon. Many witnesses have sworn that he is Joe Thomas, or Wrestling Joe, and many others that he is Jas. W. Davidson, 31 years of age. In the confession he claims that his name is John C. Nixon, and that he is only 60 years of age; that he never was in Oregon until certain parties picked him up in St. Louis, and offered him $8,000 to personate Wrestling Joe. It seems that only $6,000 was received by him and the balance not being forthcoming he confessed. Mrs. Nixon is in Portland, and testifies to the truth of the statement of Nixon. James Moore and Green C. Davidson, who brought Wrestling Joe, or Nixon, to Oregon, have been tried for forgery and acquitted.

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Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Cole, dec'd., late of South Beaver township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

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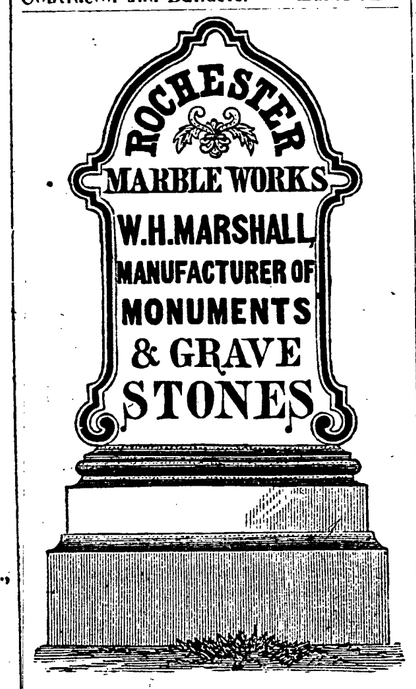

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